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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

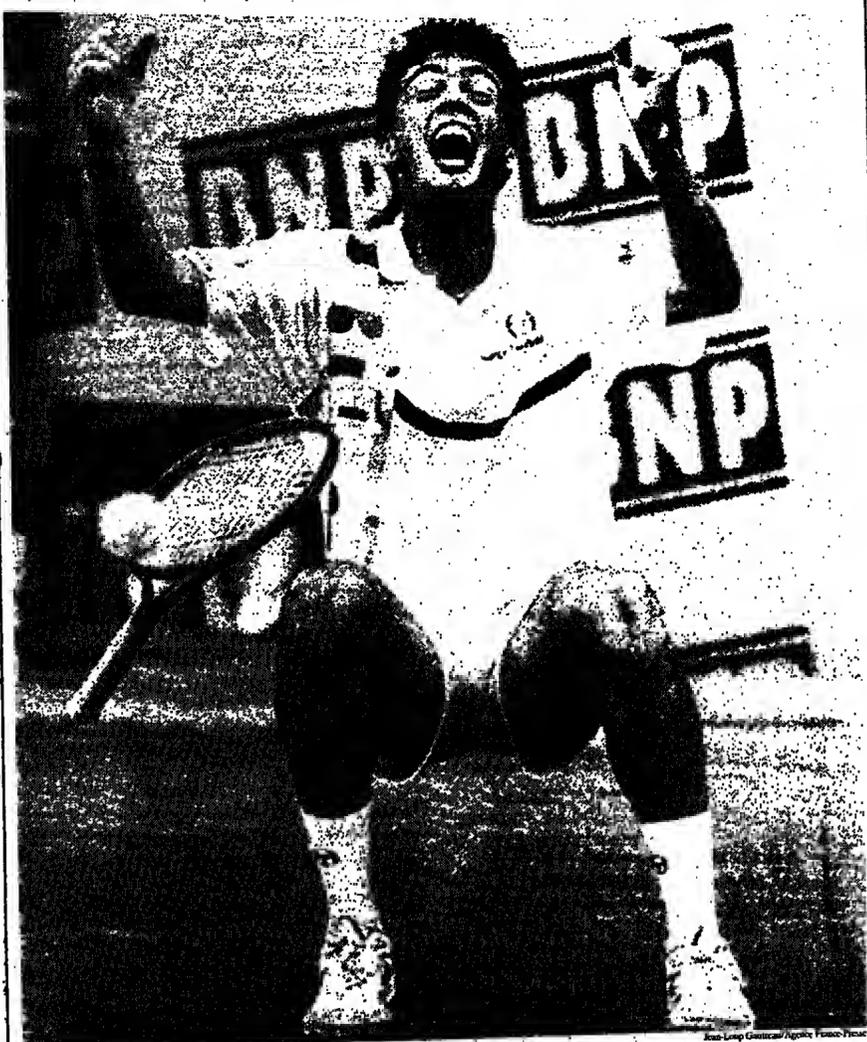
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 34,297 28/93

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1993

ESTABLISHED 1887

Spaniard Scores Upset to Win French Open



Sergi Bruguera falling to the ground in joy after winning the French Open on Sunday in Paris in a major upset over Jim Courier of the United States, the two-time defending champion. The 11th-ranked Spaniard beat 2d-ranked Courier, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3. "I couldn't believe it. I was in heaven. It was the best feeling I ever had," Bruguera said after his victory. Page 13.

In Lead, Spain's Socialists Look to Minority Cabinet

By Alan Riding

MADRID — After facing its toughest challenge since coming to power in 1982, the Socialist Party of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez appeared to be heading for victory over the conservative People's Party in the Spanish general elections on Sunday.

Projections by the Interior Ministry based on 61.4 percent of the returns gave the Socialists from 158 to 162 seats in the 350-member lower house of parliament, as against 126 to 141 seats for the People's Party headed by Jose Maria Aznar.

Nonetheless, for the first time in a decade, the Socialists have lost their majority in parliament. While there was speculation that Mr. Gonzalez would be forced to form a coalition with Catalan and Basque nationalist parties, a close aide to the prime minister said on Sunday that he would first seek to form a minority government.

The results in turn represented a significant step forward for the People's Party, which won just 106 seats — as against 175 for the Socialists — in the 1989 elections. Mr. Aznar, who is still only 40 years old, also emerged from the campaign as a credible political alternative to Mr. Gonzalez.

The announcement of the first official results

by the interior minister, Jose Luis Conde, came as something of a surprise since both exit polls Sunday and public-opinion polls during the campaign suggested the race would be much closer.

Mr. Conde said that with more than three-fifths of ballots counted, 39.08 percent of voters had backed the Socialists and 33.42 percent supported the conservatives. The Communist United Left took 9.2 percent of votes, confirming its place as Spain's third-largest political force.

If the Socialists remain Spain's largest party, as now appears likely, that will represent a personal victory for the prime minister, 51, who will have held onto his job despite widespread public disenchantment with both his party and the economic crisis gripping Spain.

Mr. Gonzalez, who addressed 25 rallies during the campaign, warned repeatedly that a conservative victory could threaten the social welfare benefits achieved in the last decade of Socialist rule and could restore to power rightist sectors linked to the Franco dictatorship.

Mr. Aznar, a former tax inspector, in turn accused Mr. Gonzalez of trying to revive ghosts of the Spanish Civil War with his bid for "the vote of fear" and argued that unemployment running at 21.7 percent showed that it was time for a change of government.

Even if he fails to win office this time, however, Mr. Aznar will at least have turned Spain into a functioning two-party democracy for the first time since Franco died in 1975. After the 1982, 1986 and 1989 elections, the Socialists were able to control the lower house of parliament.

Under Spain's electoral law, the new government can be formed only after the new elected parliament meets for the first time on June 29. As a result, no matter how the vote on Sunday turns out, Mr. Gonzalez will continue as prime minister until the end of this month.

Although Mr. Gonzalez now looks certain to stay on at the Moncloa Palace, many politicians said they thought the election marked the beginning of the end of the Gonzalez era, not only because he will no longer enjoy unchallenged power, but also because the battle to succeed him within the party will now step up.

The party itself has been badly divided in recent years between old-fashioned leftists, headed by the party leader, Alfonso Guerra, and more business-oriented "renovators" personified by the economy minister, Carlos Solchaga. During the campaign, Mr. Gonzalez hinted that Mr. Solchaga would not be reappointed by him, but he also distanced himself from Mr. Guerra.

A Lesson for Clinton in Divisive Politics

By Michael Kelly

WASHINGTON — The wreck of Lani Guinier may mark the end of a central myth of the Clinton administration. The myth was that President Bill Clinton would peacefully lead America into a post-Cold War age of New Politics, in which the old divisive "false choices" of left versus right would merge into a new middle ground of happy consensus.

But as the matter of Ms. Guinier painfully illuminated, post-ideological politics is a construct on roughly the same order as post-combat war.

"Ideas matter," said Will Marshall, the director of the centrist Democratic Leadership Council and a winner in the party's factional fight over Ms. Guinier's nomination.

"They matter because, when they are translated into government programs and policies, they have an impact on people's lives," Mr. Marshall said.

"Poor people know the impact of the idea of the welfare system. Middle-class people know the impact of the idea of the school system. Because we have to govern on the basis of ideas — of principles, of values — politics cannot be simply a clash of interests." In abandoning Ms. Guinier because of her

impassioned ideas about race and power, the president tentatively reassured the centrist and conservative Democrats who had supported him as the "New Democrat" candidate but had come to feel betrayed by his budget policies and personal decisions.

But precisely because ideas do matter, and are divisive, Mr. Clinton has now taken a large step toward alienating the liberal and black factions that are the other part of a coalition that never was large or solid.

Now, both the centrist-conservative and the liberal-left factions are watching Mr. Clinton to see how he will further define himself, by his

See CLINTON, Page 3.

After a Decade, AIDS Is Still Unbowed

By Lawrence K. Altman

BERLIN — After more than a decade of intensive research, scientists boast that they have learned more about HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, than about any other microbe.

Yet to HIV-infected patients and the public, the scientists' wealth of knowledge contrasts sharply with the poverty of clinical benefits it has yielded. The most impressive gains in fighting AIDS have been made in treating the opportunistic infections that develop as the immune system collapses.

Of the drugs developed to combat HIV directly, none cures AIDS or even contains it for

long. There is no vaccine to prevent HIV infection. The AIDS epidemic is spreading at an alarming rate in Asia and many other areas of the world. In many underdeveloped countries, AIDS patients fill the vast majority of hospital beds.

The World Health Organization says 14 million people in the world are now infected with the virus, the overwhelming majority having been infected through heterosexual sex. And as educational and preventive efforts falter, the epidemic's future looks even bleaker; the number of those infected will rise to between 30 million and 40 million by 2000, WHO predicts.

With that background, the ninth international AIDS meeting, which began here this week-

end, seeks a breakthrough in the battle against AIDS. But the probability is high that the 12,000 participants will leave at the end of the week with mountains of new data and no solution to the major questions, many of which have stumped specialists since AIDS was discovered in 1981. These are some of the questions:

- Why do some individuals remain uninfected despite repeated sexual contact with infected individuals?
• Is there an unknown factor in the immune system that allows some people to fend off the virus? If so, what is it?

See AIDS, Page 5

Airlines Save by Cutting Back Fresh Air

By Martin Tolchin

NEW YORK — To save money, U.S. airlines are circulating less fresh air into the cabins of many airplanes. As a result, flight attendants and some passengers have begun to complain of headaches, nausea and other health problems, especially after long flights.

The reduction of fresh air is done only on the newer planes. Older aircraft built before the mid-1980s provided cabins with 100 percent fresh air that was circulated every three minutes.

But the newer models provide half fresh air and half recirculated air that is freshened every six or seven minutes or longer. The recirculation system enables the planes to use less fuel to cool the outside air, which is heated by the engines as it is drawn in.

"Ventilation systems are driven by air that comes off the engines," said Jack Gamble, the chief spokesman for Boeing, which uses recirculation systems on its newer planes. "If you cut back on the engine system, cut back on the speed, burn less fuel, you're going to cut back on the amount of air circulating in the cabin." Airline officials say they have received no significant increase in passenger complaints.

They also say there is no conclusive correlation between cabin air and the health of passengers. But Doris Bachrach, a Manhattan securities analyst and frequent traveler, said that in the last two years she had experienced severe headaches on domestic flights of more than four hours. On a recent round trip from New York to San Francisco aboard American Airlines, she said, "Both ways, I walked off with a headache, which in my case invariably turns into a migraine."

Fidel Gonzalez, a flight attendant based in Chicago with United Airlines, said flight attendants were "constantly complaining" about the air quality in airplane cabins. "Some have been so sick they couldn't take the next flight."

Dr. Jeffrey R. Davis, medical director of American Airlines, said that the oxygen supply in recirculated air was better "than you would get in an office building or crowded department store."

About half the seats on the 7 million domestic flights last year were on aircraft with the new ventilation systems, experts said. A government study said that in 1985 about 30 percent of the flights were on planes with such systems and that by 1990 the proportion had grown to 40 percent.

These newer planes, built for an era of fierce competition, include Boeing 737s and 767s and newer versions of 737s and 747s, as well as McDonnell Douglas MD80s and MD11s. "I think it's more desirable to have outside air, but it's a trade-off," said Dr. Andrew

See AIR, Page 5

Japan Rallies Asia Against U.S. Push for Trade Quotas

By David E. Sanger

TOKYO — In its most direct attack yet on the Clinton administration, Japanese officials have swept through Asia to recent weeks to rally opposition to America's notion of managed trade, arguing that while Japan may be Washington's target now, they will be next.

The intense diplomatic effort, coming before next month's summit meeting here of leaders of the seven richest industrial nations, underscores a widening philosophical split between Washington and its Asian trading partners. At its core is the administration's insistence on numerical market-share targets and other quotas that would ensure American products access to Japanese markets.

To the chagrin of many American officials in the Pacific, the debate in recent months has permitted Japan to take the moral high ground, allowing it to portray itself as a free-trader and the United States as a troublemaker in the world's trading system.

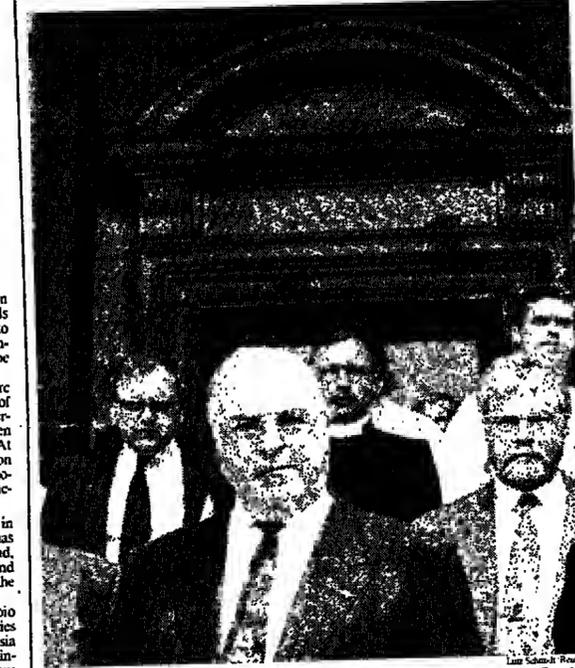
While many in Europe are reluctant to join with the Japanese, one by one countries throughout Asia — from Indonesia to Malaysia to Australia — have been denouncing the Clinton administration's approach as a dangerous strategy that ultimately will undermine market economies by mandating who buys how much, and from whom.

"The Japanese are calling in their chips," said an American trade official based in Southeast Asia. "They are going to countries where they have invested billions of dollars in recent years, far more than we have invested, and essentially have said, 'If they make this work against us, sooner or later they will get you, too.'"

Japanese officials deny they are orchestrating a campaign against the Clinton administration's strategy. Instead, they say the denunciations from Asia are arising from spontaneous outrage.

"Our neighboring countries are telling us that if Japan concedes and allows the United States to set numerical targets," then they know that will be the fate of the rest of East Asia tomorrow," said Noboru Hatakeyama, vice minister of international trade and industry

See JAPAN, Page 3



KOHL HECKLED — Chancellor Helmut Kohl leaving Berlin cathedral on Sunday after being heckled for his decision not to attend funeral services last week for the five Turkish victims of a firebombing attack by neo-Nazi youths in Solingen. Page 5.

Massacre by Liberian Rebels Reported

MONROVIA, Liberia (AFP) — More than 250 civilians were killed in an attack by rebel forces on a rubber plantation, the Nigerian-led West African peacekeeping force said Sunday.

According to a spokesman for the peacekeepers, members of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front killed civilians in Dolo, Bondirway and Harbel, three towns north-east of Monrovia situated in a rubber plantation. "The rebel infiltrators used gunfire and cutlasses," the report said.

Business/Finance EC finance ministers are nearing a compromise on taxing art imports. Page 7.

Sports The championship series of the National Basketball Association's playoffs begins Wednesday, pitting the Phoenix Suns against the Chicago Bulls. Page 11.

Bridge Page 4.

Somalis Force a Pullout by Aid Workers

By Keith B. Richburg

MOGADISHU, Somalia — More than 200 United Nations civilian staffers and private relief agency workers began a mass evacuation Sunday after ambushes that left 22 Pakistani peacekeepers dead and 57 soldiers wounded, including three Americans. It was the worst single day's casualty toll in the recent history of global peacekeeping operations.

Senior United Nations officials blamed a Somali warlord, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, for staging the simultaneous guerrilla attacks that saw Pakistani troops pinned down by gunmen firing automatic weapons, grenades and rockets. A total of 54 Pakistani soldiers were wounded and at least six are missing.

The violence is a severe blow to the credibility of the United Nations as it tried to maintain a semblance of security after a relatively successful six-month American-led military intervention that saw just 18 casualties, mostly from traffic mishaps and accidental shootings.

The ambushes also shattered the deceptive illusion of calm that had settled over this city in the four weeks since the United Nations assumed full command of peacekeeping operations here.

After the bloodshed on Saturday, Mogadishu's streets appeared once again on Sunday to belong to the Somalis, with major roads blocked by makeshift barbed wire and metal barricades and few foreign troops visible. Pakistani troops remained barricaded in their headquarters.

The city appeared calm but tense, and U.S. and Italian helicopters continuously swept through the sky as a show of force against further unrest.

The six missing Pakistanis are believed to have been taken hostage by General Aidid's militiamen after a brutal ambush at a feeding center in a crowded market area where the warlord's troops used women and children as human shields.

The Pakistani troops ran out of ammunition after a half-hour firefight and were left defenseless to be slaughtered or captured, according to the senior Pakistani general in Somalia. Several of the dead were reported to have been mutilated at that site, and the bodies were only recovered.

See SOMALIA, Page 4

A Divorce in Israel? For Women, It's a Man's World

By Clyde Haberman

JERUSALEM — The details get obscure, but to cut through the thicket: Miri Nahard got married in Iran when she was only 15 and had two children. They are now 22 and 17. She emigrated to Israel with other Iranian Jews after the ayatollahs took power in 1979, found her husband unwilling to hang around for more than five minutes at a time and finally decided, 10 years ago, that

she wanted nothing more from life than a divorce.

She might as well have asked for the moon. Her husband said no. Because Israel has no civil marriage or divorce, the dispute went as required to the rabbinical courts, whose judges concluded that while he was an unworthy man who should give her what she asked for, they had no power to compel him to do so.

Desperate, Mrs. Nahard agreed a few years ago to her husband's demand for

\$12,000 to get his signature on a bill of divorce. In no time, he raised the price to \$25,000. Then he made it \$60,000, and she realized there would be no limit.

Now, at 39, working as a bank teller, she feels helplessly trapped and, above all, angry at the rabbis.

"They should force him to give me a divorce," she said. "He didn't buy me. I'm talking about my life. What right do they have to play with me like this?" In a country where social issues become

intertwined every day with religious imperatives, thousands of people, most of them women, are similarly unable to extricate themselves from unwanted marriages as the result of economic and theological realities. Their plight is serious enough to have caught the attention of the government, which seeks to provide some relief through proposed legislation.

The bill, generally welcomed by rabbis and

See DIVORCE, Page 5

# Aspin to Meet Ukrainians on Arms Rift

**KIEV** — The U.S. defense secretary, Les Aspin, arrived here Sunday for talks aimed at persuading Ukraine to ratify the START-1 nuclear arms reduction accord.

Mr. Aspin, who arrived from Germany, was welcomed by the Ukrainian defense chief, General Konstantin Morozov.

The United States has expressed concern over the Ukrainian parliament's reluctance to ratify START-1, which would reduce U.S. and former Soviet strategic nuclear arsenals by a third, and by Kiev's failure to live up to a 1992 pledge to become a nonnuclear state.

Mr. Aspin is to meet Monday with President Leonid M. Kravchuk, General Morozov and Foreign Minister Anatoli Zlenko.

Before his departure from Germany, Mr. Aspin met with the Russian defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, who said Russia wanted peace with Ukraine. General Grachev asked Mr. Aspin to pass on his assurances.

At a brief news conference in southern Germany, General Grachev stressed the importance of U.S. mediation in the developing quarrel between Ukraine and Russia over nuclear weapons.

General Grachev added that Ukraine would lose credibility if it went back on its pledge to become a nonnuclear country and said that Russia was the only country of the former 15 Soviet republics capable of being a nuclear power.

The Ukrainian reticence to ratify the treaty has worried international experts, who fear the country could set a dangerous precedent and hamper efforts to stop a spread of nuclear arms.

U.S. officials said last week they had received reports that Ukraine was trying to gain control of nuclear missiles on its territory. These missiles, left over from the Soviet period, are under Russian guard and Moscow's launch control.

On Thursday, Prime Minister Leonid S. Kuchma advocated, for the first time, that Ukraine retain some nuclear arms and declare itself at least temporarily a nuclear power, according to officials present at a closed legislative session held to debate Ukrainian compliance with the START-1 treaty.

While President Kravchuk and Foreign Minister Zlenko have opposed retaining nuclear weapons, U.S. officials said Mr. Kuchma's re-

marks reflected growing official and public sentiment.

More than a third of the members of parliament are counted as supporting retention. This is a proportion close to that needed to thwart ratification of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Ukrainian officials, meanwhile, have steadily enlarged their demands for financial compensation and security guarantees as conditions for surrendering the estimated 1,600 to 1,800 nuclear warheads.

Some officials have suggested that Ukraine be paid as much as \$3 billion, far more than the \$175 million promised by Washington.

Vasil Durdynets, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian parliament and a close political associate of President Kravchuk, told U.S. officials in Washington last month that before the country ratified the treaty and accepted nonnuclear status, it should get comprehensive security assurances from five major nuclear powers — the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China.

(AFP, WP)



**POLITICAL GAMESMANSHIP** — President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, left, embracing First Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir F. Shumeiko on Sunday after a game of tennis. Observing was Mr. Shumeiko's partner, Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev.

## Yeltsin Acts Like Dictator, Assembly Foes Assert

**MOSCOW** — Opponents of President Boris N. Yeltsin accused him on Sunday of dictatorial behavior toward Russia's Constitutional Assembly, and some threatened to boycott the forum.

"The democracy won't be our people with such agony and suffering is under threat," they said in an "appeal to the citizens of the Russian Federation."

"The whole situation in the country, including at the Constitutional Assembly, shows that in our long-suffering Russia the threat is arising

of a dictatorship by one person with unrestricted rights," they said.

The text was sent to news agencies by the National Salvation Front, an alliance of Communists and nationalists, which said 45 regional representatives of the total of 700 delegates had signed it.

Conservatives were angered Saturday, the first day of proceedings, when Mr. Yeltsin refused to permit the chairman of parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, to speak.

Shortly after Mr. Yeltsin's opening address, Mr. Khasbulatov stormed out of the Kremlin

hall. He was followed by 50 to 100 legislators and representatives of the republics and autonomous regions making up the Russian Federation.

"It has become clear that we are moving toward a dictatorship," Mr. Khasbulatov shouted.

In his speech, Mr. Yeltsin made clear that he was prepared to circumvent Russia's Soviet-era legislature, or Congress of People's Deputies, to push through a new constitution based on the principle of a strong presidency.

(Reuters, WP)

## Pro-Autonomy League Runs Strongly in Milan

**MILAN** — The pro-autonomy Northern League, buoyed by popular anger at Italy's corruption scandals, appeared to be the big winner in local elections on Sunday.

According to early exit polls, the league more than doubled its vote in Milan to just over 40 percent, although its candidate fell short of winning the race for mayor on the first ballot.

The ruling Christian Democrats and the Socialists, both hit hard by the bribery scandals, saw their support slump in Milan and other cities where the vote for mayor and local councils were the first test of electoral mood since the scandals erupted 16 months ago.

**Vote Is Seen as Test**  
Earlier, Alan Cowell of *The New York Times* reported from Rome:

While the ballot was restricted to the choice of mayors and local councils, 10.5 million Italians — more than a fifth of the electorate — were eligible to vote under new rules affecting the destiny of major cities from Milan in the north to Catania in Sicily.

Specifically, the outcome was viewed by many Italian analysts as a test of the resilience of the insurgent Northern League and an indi-

cator of the damage done to the country's traditional parties.

Since February 1992, some 2,500 politicians and businessmen have been implicated in scandals involving the payment of bribes and illicit donations to political parties in return for public works contracts. The affair has discredited all the country's major political parties and many corporations.

In April, Italians voted overwhelmingly for political reform and Sunday's vote was the first to be held under new rules permitting the direct election of mayors in major cities.

Overall, voters were asked to choose more than 1,000 local administrations. Much of the nation's attention, however, was focused on Milan, where the candidate of the Northern League, Marco Formentini, was fighting Nando Dalla Chiesa, the son of a slain anti-Mafia crusader, who was running as a candidate for the anti-mob La Rete (The Network). The party is supported by an array of opposition groups, including Italy's former Communists.

The Northern League has risen to prominence in recent years as a voice of protest against what its leader, Umberto Bossi, lambastes as corrupt authorities in Rome. It also proposes a form of federalism in Italy supposed to prevent the relatively poor south from feeding off the resources of the richer, industrialized north.

In Sicily, the central issue is whether voters will repudiate the Christian Democrats whose electoral strength is centered in the south and which traditionally cemented its power through pork-barrel politics.

## Q & A: A Skeptic Fears U.K. Sellout To Europe Accord

*The action in Britain's long-running attempts to ratify the Maastricht treaty shifts to the House of Lords on Monday where two days of scheduled debate on the issue begin. On the eve of that final struggle, Bill Cash, a Conservative member of Parliament and a leader in the party's Eurosceptic wing, talked to Erik Ipsen of the International Herald Tribune about European unification.*

**Q.** Is your best hope of derailing Maastricht in the House of Lords to have them call for a referendum?

**A.** I think that would be the prime objective.

**Q.** Are you confident that Maastricht would lose a popular vote?

**A.** Ask the British people, do they want Maastricht? And then ask them do they want to go back into the exchange-rate mechanism? You will get 90-95 percent saying, "No, we do not want to go back into that dreadful, high interest rate, subordinate, tagging along system."

**Q.** Are you saying that the ERM represents the deepest well of discontent?

**A.** Of course, but it is a legitimate issue because it is at the heart of the Maastricht issue. You can't have fixed exchange rates and monetary union without going back into the exchange-rate mechanism.

We are being asked to commit voluntary euthanasia in our own Parliament and to hand over the running of our economic and monetary affairs to unelected, unaccountable bankers when the real choices belong to our voters.

**Q.** Do you blame the depth of Britain's recession on the ERM?

**A.** The recession in the United Kingdom has been vastly accelerated. The literal throwing away of billions of pounds defending our currency and the deliberate destruction of jobs, this is the Maastricht treaty. This is why they have done it.

Don't be under any doubt. The convergence criteria [which set forth strict limits on such things as government borrowing and inflation] in the treaty would create 30 million unemployed in Europe.

**Q.** What impact do you see a closer European integration having on trade?

**A.** Political union will have a devastating impact on trade between the United States and the U.K. and on the GATT round. You have seen the latest French position. It is a total rejection of GATT. I am concerned to stop this because I know in my bones that this will lead not to greater free trade but to more protectionism.

Prospects of a commercially and politically unstable Europe with massive unemployment caused by this pursuit of the holy grail to reduce inflation which is enshrined in Maastricht is going to precipitate the breakdown of the European Community.

I believe in the European Community and its force for good in terms of cooperation between member states who previously fought one another. What I am hostile to is this gridiron that is being created.

**Q.** Does it trouble you that the 11 other EC countries have now given their approval to Maastricht?

**A.** No, it doesn't any more than in 1937-1940 I was surprised to see that other people appeased Hitler. Because this policy is basically a policy of appeasement. People have been bullying Britain to join economic and monetary union.

**Q.** Who would Britain be appeasing?

**A.** The pressure for a federal Europe which is primarily come from Germany with a subordinate France. That is what this issue is all about, and the other Benelux countries have gone along with it because they have lost their independence because they are so dependent on the Deutsche mark.

**Q.** What is wrong with a unified Europe?

**A.** The tragedy is that this whole policy will destroy the European Community. Because political union will not be political union, it will be domination by several countries.

**Q.** But won't Europe unite with or without Britain?

**A.** No, it can't. This is the mega-mistake. It cannot go anywhere.

**Q.** Because Maastricht needs all 12 nations to ratify it in order to take effect?

**A.** Absolutely. You cannot have it without us. So to go along with Maastricht is no solution to us getting the kind of European Community we want.

**Q.** The common assumption is that in spite of some opposition in the House of Lords, Britain will ratify the treaty by the Parliamentary recess at the end of July?

**A.** I don't think they can make assumptions like that. The House of Lords is very unpredictable. The Euroskeptics have created an enormous breakthrough by sticking to the principles that we have espoused in our relentless opposition, thereby drawing attention to a number of things.

**Q.** But 200 hours of debate in the Commons produced little in the way of converts?

**A.** That is a complete illusion. The first thing is you must remember that considerably less than half of the House of Commons voted in favor of Maastricht. [Labor MPs abstained en masse.]

**Q.** Do you put the new chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, in the camp of the Eurofanatics?

**A.** Yes, he is.

## A U.K. 'Cliffhanger' Ends With a Crash Into the Sea

**SCARBOROUGH, England** — A cliff-top hotel whose dramatic slide into the sea caused a tourist sensation in Britain finally collapsed late Saturday.

Guests of the Holbeck Hall Hotel, built in 1883, awoke Friday to find that half the garden overlooking the northeast English bay had disappeared following an overnight landslide provoked by heavy rain in this seaside resort.

Crowds of sightseers and reporters gathered to see the final moments of what the popular press dubbed a real "cliffhanger" as first the hotel's grounds, then its sun lounge and then its bayside rooms crashed into the sea. One local entrepreneur even sold souvenir T-shirts.

The hotel's main wing finally fell under the strain of the shifting ground on Saturday night and the little that remained will have to be demolished as unsafe, the police said.

The hotel was once owned by the family of the actor Charles Laughton. The current owners said the hotel, which was insured, was worth £2 million (\$3 million).

"I just feel numb," said Joan Turner, an owner. "It's like a nightmare from which I want to wake up."

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Mandela-Buthelezi Peace Talk Set

**CAPE TOWN (AFP)** — Two longtime South African adversaries, Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, have agreed to meet in an effort to curb violence between their black followers. Archbishop Desmond Tutu said here Sunday.

The meeting will take place within a few weeks, the archbishop added. He said he would preside over it jointly with Stanley Mogoba, bishop of the Methodist Church of South Africa.

### Rights Aide Takes Over in Guatemala

**GUATEMALA CITY (Reuters)** — Guatemala's senior human rights official took over as president early Sunday and pledged to rebuild democracy, five days after the army deposed President Jorge Serrano Elias in a bloodless palace coup.

Ramiro de León Carpio, who was sworn into office a few hours after Congress elected him president to replace Mr. Serrano, pleaded for national unity but faces a delicate relationship with Guatemala's powerful armed forces. Mr. de León took office following 12 days of turmoil set off when Mr. Serrano, claiming he was fighting corruption and the drug trade, seized near-dictatorial powers on May 25. The army overthrew him barely a week later.

Mr. de León, chosen president in the second round of voting by a special session of Congress, has been the Congress-appointed human rights ombudsman for three years.

### Vietnam Detains 3 Buddhist Monks

**HANOI (AFP)** — The authorities announced the detention of three Buddhist monks on Sunday in what Western diplomats described as a dangerous escalation of conflict between the government and the United Vietnamese Buddhist Church.

Thich Tri Tuu, head of the Linh Myn pagoda, and two other monks were placed in "temporary custody" Saturday on charges of "destroying public order" in the central city of Hue on May 24, when protesters overturned and burned a police jeep, the official Vietnam News Agency said.

### Swiss Approve Big Arms Purchase

**BERN (AP)** — Swiss voters on Sunday approved a modernization of their air force with F-18 jet fighters, rebuffing anti-military campaigners who said the planes were uneeded after the Cold War's end.

The national referendum confirmed a 3.5 billion franc (\$2.4 billion) government order for 34 of the U.S.-made planes. The defeated proposal, launched by the leftist party called the Group for Switzerland Without an Army and backed by the Social Democrats, a member of the four-party governing coalition, would have banned the government from buying warplanes until 2000.

### Women Soldiers to Serve in Ulster

**LONDON (Reuters)** — Women soldiers are to be sent on armed patrol in Northern Ireland for the first time, the Ministry of Defense said.

The soldiers belong to the army's Royal Logistics Corps, which starts a six-month tour of duty in the province beginning in October.

The women will drive armored personnel carriers used on street patrols but will not be sent on foot patrol, the ministry said. It was not clear how many women would be involved.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Muslim passengers on Iran Air now have the option of praying on long-distance flights in a section of the plane set aside for worship, the national carrier said Sunday. Muslims kneel to pray at five set times of the day in the direction of Mecca. (AFP)

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

- MONDAY:** Ireland, Malta, New Zealand.
  - TUESDAY:** Mal.
  - THURSDAY:** Andorra, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Germany, Haiti, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Macao, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Vatican City.
  - FRIDAY:** Libya.
  - SATURDAY:** Hong Kong, Paraguay, Philippines, Russia.
- Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### High-Rise Diners Can't Eat the View

Rooftop restaurants are in a financial free fall. Rick Hampton of The Associated Press says Windows on the World atop New York's World Trade Center had been showing little or no profit even before the Feb. 26 bombing that destroyed its subterranean storage and food preparation areas.

Many rooftop restaurants, dependent on tourists and business lunchers, have been hurt by the recession and tax law changes that have reduced the deductibility of business entertainment.

For all their glamor, rooftop restaurants face some inherent problems. As Charles Bernstein, editor of an industry newsletter, puts it, "A view is nice, but what do you do for an encore?"

A view — and the tourists and special-occasions patrons it lures — seems to have tempted some managers to let the menu slide. Hence a stereotype: If the view is good, the food probably isn't.

In Chicago, the 95th Restaurant in the John Hancock tower closed May 26 after 26 years. San Francisco's Carnelian Room, atop the Bank of America building, has had several lean years since the 1989 earthquake and the tourism slump that followed.

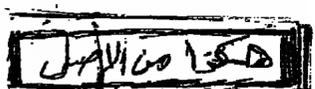
But some high-rise eateries are thriving. They include the Rainbow Room, which opened on the 65th floor of the RCA building in Rockefeller Center in 1934, and the Space Needle Restaurant, a relic of the 1962 Seattle World's Fair.

Named this year's most valuable player in the National Basketball Association, Charles Barkley of the Phoenix Suns is blunt, intimidating and not interested in inspiring American youth. He says as much in an ingenious TV commercial for Nike athletic footwear. Glaring into the camera, he says: "I am not a role model. I am not paid to be a role model. I am paid to break havoc on the basketball court." He adds, reasonably enough, "Parents should be role models."

Arthur Higbee

### Short Takes

Restrictions on crabbing in Chesapeake Bay are being framed by Governor William Donald Schaefer of Maryland. They include a limit on the number of wire-mesh crab pots used by commercial watermen and a bushel-a-day (35 liters) catch limit for recreational crabbers. The governor's intention is to safeguard the deli-





# Gearing Up for Bosnia Havens

## Peacekeepers to Seek Details on Troop Levels

By Paul Lewis  
*Washington Post Service*

**UNITED NATIONS.** New York — Senior peacekeeping officials, in a special meeting on Monday, will ask the five co-sponsors of a new Security Council resolution on Bosnia what troops, weapons and money they will provide to protect Muslim havens.

The resolution, passed Friday, would require as many as 25,000 troops backed by artillery and attack helicopters, senior officials said. That preliminary estimate is far higher than the force of 5,000 to 10,000 that some diplomats had said might be sufficient.

Of the five co-sponsors, only Russia has indicated that it might be willing to send troops to defend the havens. The other four — the United States, Britain, France and Spain — have made clear that they are not prepared to send additional soldiers into Bosnia-Herzegovina, although they would probably provide craft for air strikes that the Security Council has authorized against Serbian forces that attack the havens.

UN military planners are working on estimating what would be needed to defend the six designated havens and deter possible Serbian aggression. The officers are planning for a major force capable of countering any Serbian attack and of preventing Muslim forces from provoking the Serbs into an assault in the hope of drawing in U.S. air power and, thus, involving the United States directly in the war. That would require a total strength of 25,000 troops and include many sophisticated weapons, the officers added.

The planners want radar capable of instantly tracking shells and rockets to help eliminate their sources, as well as modern anti-tank weapons, anti-aircraft systems and a large number of attack helicopters for use against the well-armed Serbian forces.

UN officials are openly skeptical about the real intentions of the countries backing the resolution, saying those countries may not wish to provide the considerable resources needed to carry it out. Instead, the UN officials said they suspected that those governments saw the resolution primarily as a way of signaling their unity to the rest of the world and of showing domestic opinion that they were trying to help the Muslims.

Last week, Undersecretary-General Chinnaya Gharekhan warned American, British, French, Spanish and Russian representatives that the world organization feared it would never be able to carry out the new resolution.

**France Bars More Troops**

The French defense minister, François Léotard, said Sunday that France could provide no more United Nations troops for Bosnia. Reuters reported from Sarajevo.

Mr. Léotard, visiting French troops in Sarajevo, said that he understood the Bosnian government's anxiety about UN plans to set up safe areas for Muslims, but that France had done enough for the United Nations already and did not wish to commit any more soldiers. He said he had met Bosnia's Muslim president, Alija Izetbegovic, and discussed Friday's Security Council resolution to send troops to protect six Muslim enclaves in Bosnia.



François Léotard, the French defense minister, left, being met Sunday by the UN commander, General Philippe Morillon, in Sarajevo. Mr. Léotard said France could provide no more UN troops.

# UN Aides Say They Are at Serbs' Mercy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina.** — Bosnian Serbs kept shelling the town of Gorazde on Sunday as United Nations officials acknowledged that they were at the mercy of the Serbs in efforts to send peacekeepers into the Muslim enclave.

An amateur radio operator in Gorazde, which is one of six UN-declared "safe areas" for Muslims, said on Sunday: "The offensive is still going on. All Bosnian defense lines are being attacked with all the weapons they have."

United Nations officials who have been striving for weeks to send monitors to Gorazde — as agreed upon by the Serbs — said their hands were tied because their mandate did not authorize force to get through Serbian lines.

"We are at this time not prepared to shoot our way in," said Commander Barry Frewer, a UN spokesman who asked whether the latest Security Council resolution authorized the peacekeepers to use weapons to reach "safe areas."

The Security Council resolution, adopted Friday, would commit up to 25,000 additional troops to guard Gorazde and five other Muslim territories. But critics say the plan will create Muslim ghettos and do little to stop the Serbs.

Asked if General Philippe Morillon, the UN commander in Bosnia, had asked his superiors for permission to fight their way in, or was considering doing so, Commander Frewer said he could not comment on that "at this time."

Mustafa Kurtovic, acting as spokesman for Gorazde, which is under Serbian shellfire for the 11th day in succession, said Serbian infantry units were trying to penetrate the area.

In Sarajevo, the official radio reported that two people were killed and seven wounded in the city on Sunday.

There were these other developments:

- Rebel Serbs from the Krajina region in Croatia accused government forces there of mortar attacks and infantry incursions into their territory on Sunday, a day after they warned a military offensive was being prepared.
- The Belgrade-based press agency Tanjug quoted a statement by the Krajina Serbs as saying they were responding to the attacks. The reports could not be confirmed, but tensions in the area have been rising in the last week, with each side accusing the other of shelling. Peace talks are stalled.
- The allegations of new attacks came as the Krajina Assembly declared that a referendum on uniting with Serbian-held lands in neighboring Bosnia would be held June 19-20, promoting Belgrade's dream of a Greater Serbia.
- The Krajina move will complicate efforts to bring peace to both Croatia and Bosnia, where Serbs have seized 70 percent of the territory and want to carve out a united Serbian state. The referendum move was rejected by Croatian leaders and the Muslim-led Bosnian government.
- Croatian government forces

Naval Command said in a statement reported by Tanjug.

Tanjug said that the troops did not return the fire and that nobody had been hurt. (AP, Reuters)

# Sihanouk Turns Son Against Son

By Philip Shenon  
*New York Times Service*

**PHNOM PENH.** — Prince Norodom Sihanouk turned old family hatreds into a weapon on Sunday in his campaign to return to power in Cambodia, pitting one of his sons against the other in hopes of forging a coalition government.

Although diplomats and United Nations peacekeepers say they believe that the prince will eventually succeed in pulling together a coalition, the political climate of this war-shattered nation has been poisoned by feuding within the royal family.

One of the sons in question is Prince Norodom Ranariddh, who is president of the opposition party, known as Funcinpec, that won the internationally supervised Cambodian elections last month.

Prince Ranariddh has so far resisted joining a coalition despite the pleas — and the wraths — of his father, Prince Sihanouk. The elder prince, 70, Cambodia's ceremonial head of state and its former monarch, was ousted in a coup in 1970 and along with his family spent most of two decades in exile abroad.

The other son is Prince Norodom Chakrapong, who is a ranking official in the incumbent Vietnam-esteemed government, and in the government's political arm, the Cambodian People's Party.

Prince Ranariddh, 49, loathes his half-brother. In a letter last week to Prince Sihanouk, Prince Ranariddh accused Prince Chakrapong of holding "no other thought than to destroy me or to kill me."

He said that he could never join a government that included Prince Chakrapong.

Prince Ranariddh has long been considered the favorite son among Prince Sihanouk's offspring — no small distinction given that the prince is believed to have fathered scores of children from a variety of wives and concubines — while Prince Chakrapong has thought of himself as a black sheep of the royal family.

Knowing of the deep-seated hostility between the brothers, there was astonishment in Phnom Penh on Sunday when Prince Chakrapong turned up on a balcony at the royal palace alongside his father.

Prince Sihanouk gave a speech from the balcony in which he denounced Funcinpec, saying that it stood in the way of a new government, and that his joint appearance Sunday with Prince Sihanouk and Prince Chakrapong were thought to be estranged.

"Funcinpec said during the election that they wanted Prince Sihanouk to lead the country," Prince Sihanouk told the crowd. "Now they must keep their word."

"Only Funcinpec has not given me unconditional support," he said. "Only Funcinpec has reservations about my plan."

Prince Sihanouk's first attempt at forming a coalition collapsed last week because of objections from Prince Ranariddh.

Prince Chakrapong, who is believed to be in his early 50s, said nothing to the crowd on Sunday. He sat quietly on the balcony, beaming as his father spoke.

# SOMALIA: Aid Staff Evacuated

Continued from Page 1

ered on Sunday morning, according to Somali witnesses and Pakistani troops.

"Six are missing," said Brigadier General Ikram Ul Hassan, commander of the Pakistani forces in Somalia. "I hope that they are being held hostage. At least it means they are alive."

He said the ambush occurred when 11 Pakistani troops made a routine run to guard a Somali feeding center during the early morning food distribution, and a sound truck began broadcasting instructions for gunmen to attack UN troops. The militiamen moved into positions on roofs and around the sites, and women and children in front of them began hurling stones at them and providing a shield for the attackers, he said.

"They put women and children in front of them, and you know, we can't fire at women and children," the general said. "Our men ran out of ammunition. They were surrounded."

The violence and the mass evacuation of UN staffers and other relief workers, appeared to mark a major setback in UN efforts to try to restore order to a country once known mainly for violence and anarchy, but where a six-month American intervention had succeeded in imposing some sense of order on the streets.

The chief UN envoy here, Jonathan T. Howe, said that he was "distressed" by Saturday's events and that the violence would hamper his efforts to persuade donors to invest in rebuilding the country.

"We have been working very hard to get people to invest in Somalia," Mr. Howe said. "People are not going to invest until they're confident there's a secure situation to invest in."

# BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

FOR those who wish to add some new conventions to their bag of tricks, a newly published booklet will be very useful. It is "Conventions at a Glance," by Pamela and Matthew Granovetter, and it is available for \$10.95 including mailing from Bridge Today magazine (216)371-5849.

One of the hundred or so conventions listed is "Transfer Lebensohl," and an example is the diagramed deal. The idea is that when one no-trump is overcalled, bids of two no-trump and higher show the next higher suit, so North's three-diamond bid showed her length with invitational values or better. The good fit induced South to jump to four hearts.

East had produced a double of the artificial three-diamond bid, which induced his partner to lead that suit. South captured the queen with the ace and played clubs, overtaking the second round with the ace. He threw a diamond on the third club, and played the fourth round. When West ruffed low he discarded dummy's remaining diamond.

West led a diamond, his only safe move, and dummy ruffed. A trump was led. East played the two, and South had a choice: Play the

ten, or play the ace. Both plays were due to fail if East held both the king and the jack. Both plays were due to succeed if West held only the king, since the play of the ten would endplay him when he took his king.

If West held both missing honors, the play of the ace was necessary, since another trump would then endplay him. And with the actual lie the ten was essential, with the same end play against West.

After breathing hard, South L guessed right by playing the ten and making his game, since West had to lead a spade.

**NORTH**  
♠ 6 3  
♥ Q 8 6 5  
♦ 8 4  
♣ K Q

**EAST**  
♠ A Q 10 4  
♥ J 3  
♦ 7 2  
♣ 8 7 3

**SOUTH (D)**  
♠ K 9  
♥ A 10 7 4  
♦ A J 2  
♣ A J 10 4

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
South West North East  
1NT Pass 3♥ Pass  
4♥

West led the diamond seven.

# Iraqi Says Officers Ordered Bush Plot

By Jonathan C. Randal  
*Washington Post Service*

**KUWAIT CITY.** — An Iraqi accused of plotting to assassinate former President George Bush has testified that Iraqi intelligence officers told him to do it because "Bush had destroyed Iraq."

Wali Abdelhadi Ghazali, 36, a nurse, said he had replied that his wife was in a hospital and that he had five children to care for, but an officer said, "Why are your children any different from other Iraqi children?"

"No honorable Iraqi could turn down such an honorable mission," he testified Saturday. He added that he had been promised money.

Mr. Ghazali and another defendant pleaded guilty at the opening session of a trial of 14 people accused of a plot to kill Mr. Bush during his April 14-16 visit. Kuwait honored Mr. Bush then for having led the coalition that ended the seven-month Iraqi occupation.

Iraq has denied involvement in a plot to kill Mr. Bush.

According to Mr. Ghazali, Iraqi intelligence agents provided him with a Belgian 9-mm automatic pistol and two hand grenades. They also instructed him on how to detonate a Toyota car loaded with about 80 kilograms (180 pounds) of explosives — either by timing it to a timer in the glove compartment or by a remote-control device.

Mr. Ghazali said he was told to kill Mr. Bush with the car bomb. If that failed, he was to kill himself and Mr. Bush by detonating a leather belt loaded with explosives.

He was never able to carry out the mission, Mr. Ghazali said, because when he and the others went to get the Toyota, the police had surrounded its hiding place — a sheep pen.

Mr. Ghazali and three others were captured when a car they had stolen broke down and they were spotted walking across the desert. Raed Assadi, the alleged leader, testified that only after he was arrested did he realize the plot had been aimed at Mr. Bush.

# 5 Algerian Extremists Slain

**ALGIERS.** — The police confirmed Sunday that five armed Muslim extremists were killed overnight in Algeria by the police, according to the national radio. Nine armed extremists have been reported killed in six days. Four civilians and three policemen were reported killed in extremist attacks.

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# 4 Arrested By Israelis In Death of Policeman

By Joel Greenberg  
New York Times Service

**JERUSALEM** — The Shin Bet security service said Sunday that it had arrested the Palestinian killers of an Israeli border policeman whose abduction and slaying prompted the deportation in December of more than 400 accused Islamic militants in Lebanon.

The four suspects, alleged to be members of the militant Islamic group Hamas, also are believed to have killed two Israeli policemen on March 30. The attack and others led to the closing off of the occupied territories.

The four, from villages near Jerusalem, have confessed to the killings, Shin Bet said. They were identified as Mahmud Isa, 25; Majed Abu Kneish, 23; Mahmud Atwan, 23, and Muss Akari, 22.

Shin Bet also announced that it had arrested another 120 members of Hamas in the last two months, some of whom are suspected of fatal attacks.

A senior Shin Bet official called the arrests the "biggest" success of the organization since the December expulsions, which had been aimed at the political and religious leadership of Hamas, but had left the group's gunmen still at large.

Speaking at a press conference, the official said that the suspected killers of the border policeman, Sergeant Major Nissan Toledano, had initially acted independently of Hamas, and only after the slaying contacted a Hamas operative in the West Bank, who gave them funds and weapons.

Crusing in a car with Israeli license plates and choosing their uniformed victims at random, they kidnapped Sergeant Toledano in the early hours of Dec. 12 after running him down as he walked to work in the town of Lod, the official said.

Sergeant Toledano was hidden in a cave near Jerusalem, and stabbed to death hours after the expiration of the kidnappers' ultimatum for the release of the imprisoned founder of Hamas, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin.

# AIR: Less of It Is Fresh

Continued from Page 1

Horne, a medical officer with the Federal Aviation Administration's Office of Aviation Medicine, "if you want to spend more money for fuel, then you get more outside air."

But airlines say that there is no significant problem.

David Shipley, a spokesman for USAir, said, "We have worked with the FAA over the years to improve cabin air quality, and do not think we have any problems specific to USAir or the type of aircraft we fly."

Joseph Hopkins, a spokesman for United Airlines, said that the number of formal complaints was a "statistically insignificant" percentage of last year's 430 million passengers. But Ms. Bachrach said she had never filed a formal complaint, nor do many other affected passengers.

Neither the FAA nor the Air Transport Association, which represents the major airlines, compiles data on passenger complaints concerning the quality of air in the cabins.

Several government studies have noted that proving a link between air circulation and health is difficult because there is no data on the health of passengers before they board a flight.

But the studies say that less frequent circulation of fresh air exposes passengers not only to the respiratory problems of other passengers but also to higher levels of carbon dioxide, as well as to fumes from materials used to construct or maintain the cabins. These include cleaning agents, pesticides and such gases as ethanol and benzene.

Such exposure, the studies found, could cause headaches, malaise and fatigue.

# Egypt Experts Defuse Bombs at Police Station

The Associated Press

**ALEXANDRIA, Egypt** — Police experts defused two bombs discovered behind a police station here, an official said.

The bombs, found Saturday, were believed to have been planted by Muslim extremists, who have been mounting a campaign against the government.

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**URGENT MISSION** — A Palestinian woman in her wedding dress burst into tears when an Israeli soldier stopped the car taking her from Jerusalem to the ceremony in Bethlehem as it was crossing into the occupied territories. She was later allowed to continue.

# DIVORCE: Role of Rabbinical Courts Makes It a Man's World in Israel

Continued from Page 1

applauded by women's groups, would impose civil penalties on spouses who fail to abide by divorce decrees within 30 days. They could lose their passports, driver's licenses, credit cards and checking accounts — the idea being to disrupt normal life so much that they quickly get the point.

Under Jewish custom, a man mixed in such circumstances may go off and live with another woman and, as long as she is unmarried, they may also have children, who would not be considered illegitimate. There's no such luck for wives, who are often afraid even to be seen with other men as long as they are technically married and who know that children of those relationships would carry the stigma of illegitimacy for generations.

The Orthodox rabbis who control the rabbinical courts sympathize but insist that their hands are tied under Jewish law except in extraordinary cases that can be counted on a few fingers. According to the law, it is the man

who gives the bill of divorce and the woman who receives it. In addition, both spouses must agree.

While that requirement was introduced centuries ago as a protection for women, to keep them from being summarily tossed aside by their husbands, it has boomeranged in extreme situations like that of Mrs. Nahadar.

Uri Regev, a Reform rabbi who heads the Israel Religious Action Center in Jerusalem, says one solution would be to permit civil divorces, or at least to end the Orthodox monopoly. That is not likely to happen soon, though, certainly not in time for Mrs. Nahadar, who feels her biological clock ticking relentlessly away.

"This can drag on another 10 years," she said. "I won't need a divorce when I'm 50." "I agree that is a bad case," said Rabbi Elyahu Ben-Dahan, general director of the Rabbinical Courts of Israel. "But we can only suggest that he give her a divorce. We cannot force him."

While women's groups support the govern-

ment's bill, some say it lets the rabbinical courts off the hook. In their view, the problem is not Jewish tradition but modern Orthodox rabbis, who, they say, ignore possible solutions that fall outside the most narrow interpretation of the law.

Among the weapons at the rabbis' disposal are imprisonment and heavy fines for recalcitrant spouses. Maimonides, the great 12th-century rabbi and scholar, said that even flogging was acceptable, although Israeli law forbids it.

"It would be a terrific solution," said Sharon Shenhav, legal adviser to Naamat, a women's group.

If beatings are outlawed, Mrs. Shenhav argues, rabbis should at least send their husbands to jail. "I assure you that on the way to prison, most of them will give a divorce," she said.

Jail does not always work. Rejecting all offers of immediate freedom and rabbinical blessings, Yitsha Avraham has preferred to stay behind bars for the last 30 years rather than divorce his wife, Ora, who left him four decades ago. He is now 80. She is 64.

# China Bans Trading of Rhino Horn

By Sheryl WuDunn  
New York Times Service

**BEIJING** — China has published a ban on the trade of rhinoceros horns and tiger bones, coveted substances that have been essential in an enormously lucrative business in traditional Chinese medicines.

Tiger bones and rhinoceros horns have a special cachet among many Chinese, who believe that these exotic ingredients function as tonics that can heal and invigorate the body. The ban, if enforced, will be deeply resented by many but will help preserve the animals from poachers.

China apparently is one of the largest markets in the world for tiger and rhinoceros parts. The market's size here rivals that of Taiwan, where the substances are used for the same medicines, and China's growing prosperity could lead in a boom in costly status symbols — putting tiger bone wine in a class with expensive French cognac.

The country belongs to a worldwide convention that forbids the international trade in these animal products, and it had previously restricted their use. But the restrictions were not onerous or strictly observed. Chinese manufacturers managed to import or smuggle in rhinoceros horns from Africa, India and Nepal.

China has belonged to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora since 1981, but it is not clear why it decided to introduce the ban now. Beijing is bidding to be host to the Olympics in the year 2000, and it is possible that China is trying to demonstrate more strict adherence to international treaties in an effort to bolster that bid.

The brief circular, issued by the State Council on Thursday, said it was illegal to sell, purchase, import, export or even carry tiger bones and rhinoceros horns in China. It ordered that they no longer be used in medicines, but the ban will apparently be delayed for six months to allow merchants to liquidate existing stocks.

It is unclear, however, how well the ban will be enforced. China banned the hunting of its own tigers — the Siberian tiger and the South China tiger — in the 1960s, but the ban was evidently not enforced thoroughly.

"There may be some effect as a result of the ban, but it depends on how the Chinese enforce it," said Amy S. M. Lau, senior conservation officer at the Hong Kong office of the World Wide Fund for Nature.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**BERLIN** — Jeering protesters denounced Chancellor Helmut Kohl as a hypocrite on Sunday for having stayed away from a service for five Turkish victims of neo-Nazis.

Hundreds of demonstrators carried signs that assailed Mr. Kohl for attending a service at newly reopened Berlin Cathedral three days after he skipped rites in Cologne for the Turkish victims of firebombs.

Mr. Kohl's absence amid rioting and continued far-right violence against Turkish immigrants sparked criticism even from within government ranks.

Three Turkish girls and two women died and three children were seriously wounded on May 29 in a firebomb attack on their home in Solingen, east of Cologne. Prosecutors accused four sk. heads for Germany's worst postwar racist attack.

Mr. Kohl was greeted by screams of "Hypocrite! Hypocrite!" from demonstrators behind barricades about 50 meters back from the cathedral. Others shouted "Murderer! Murderer!"

Mr. Kohl was again met by a chorus of boos and jeers when he left. "They do not even know when they're demonstrating against," he told reporters.

On arrival, Mr. Kohl caused the agitated crowd to erupt in anger when, halfway up the stairs, he turned and waved.

The jeers drowned out a 20-strong brass band playing in front of the cathedral.

Mr. Kohl was also confronted just before he entered the cathedral by several churchgoers who unfurled a banner denouncing the chancellor as an "arsenist."

A man and a woman holding the sign were immediately tackled and dragged away by security guards.

Seconds later, a gray-haired man standing in front of Mr. Kohl began chanting "Hypocrite! Hypocrite!" before being hauled away.

Mr. Kohl said nothing, shook his head, but kept smiling as he sidestepped the protesters.

"Kohl — Is This More Important Than Solingen?" read one of dozens of banners outside the sealed-off area. "Kohl, You Coward!" read another. "Anyone Who Fails to Speak in Solingen Has to Keep His Mouth Shut in Berlin," said another banner.

Mr. Kohl came under intense pressure last week for failing to comment publicly himself on the firebombings and for not attending memorial services on Thursday in Cologne.

Both Solingen and Cologne are less than 80 kilometers (50 miles) away from Bonn. Berlin is 600 kilometers from Bonn.

Many German leaders, including politicians from his own Christian Democrat party, urged Mr. Kohl in vain to go to the funeral on Thursday.

In Solingen, the police said Sunday that 36 people were arrested and 355 placed in temporary custody to quell unrest in the aftermath of anti-Nazi demonstrations that erupted in rioting in several German cities overnight.

Two new arson attacks against Turks on Saturday raised concern that the violence is increasing.

President Suleyman Demirel of Turkey said of the violence that "I think the aim is to harm the friendship of Turkey and Germany," the Anatolia news agency reported.

Mr. Demirel called for restraint and said Turks should not let themselves be provoked into adding to the violence. Anatolia said.

About 1.7 million Turks live in Germany, many as guest workers who were encouraged to come in the 1960s to help ease a labor shortage.

Some radical Turkish groups, including the extreme-rightist Gray Wolves urge their countrymen to strike back, and some have.

Stuttgart policemen said 85 young Turks were taken into custody and released after identity checks after they vandalized a downtown bar, smashing furniture and glasses.

The police in Berlin said about 150 people, mostly young radical Turks, barricaded streets and threw rocks and bottles of burning gas at police in the working-class district of Kreuzberg.

A Turkish woman and her five children escaped when fire gutted their home in Hattingen, near Solingen, and an empty Turkish restaurant in Konstanz on the Swiss border was burned down.

Riots disrupted an anti-racism rally in Solingen in memory of the five Turks. Policemen said Sunday that 71 people, including 36 policemen, were injured in the Solingen riots on Saturday.

Interior Minister Rudolf Scharping condemned the riots and said the government would not tolerate Germans or foreigners taking the law into their own hands in the streets.

"Hatred and violence must end," Mr. Scharping said after the unrest during which 300 demonstrators were detained. "The police are doing their best to stop the violence." (Reuters, AFP)

# AIDS: Despite Years of Research, Major Unanswered Questions Remain

Continued from Page 1

What laboratory test is the best measure of disease progression?

Why is there so much variation in the time it takes to develop AIDS after infection with HIV?

The average period is considered to be 10 years, but some people progress to AIDS within a year or two while others go for more than a decade without developing serious symptoms. Is the variation due to random chance or to some undetected genetic, environmental or behavioral factor?

Which of the two arms of the immune system — the one that produces antibodies or the one that uses T-lymphocytes produced by T-lymphocytes — is more important in producing vaccine-induced immunity? And what laboratory test best measures protection from experimental vaccines?

Kaposi's sarcoma was a rare cancer before it became common in people with AIDS. Why has it so overwhelmingly affected gay men, but rarely women, children and recipients of transfused blood? Kaposi's sarcoma has apparently decreased in incidence the last few years. Why? Is it caused by a virus other than HIV?

Why is it that chimpanzees can be infected with HIV but do not get sick from AIDS?

Infection with sexually transmitted diseases like syphilis and chancroid vastly increase the risk of acquiring HIV through sex. Are there other co-factors that enhance transmission? Once infection is established, do microbes like the ones called mycoplasma act as co-factors to speed up progression of the disease?

Will HIV eventually mutate into a less harmful virus, or into one that might be even more communicable?

How does HIV cause the immune system to collapse? Scientists invited to respond to a recent survey by Science magazine said that question was the biggest puzzle of all.

The AIDS epidemic appeared just as scientists were making some crucial discoveries about the immune system. When AIDS struck, a new research test showed that HIV's chief target was the CD-4 cell, the special immune cell in the blood. Studies also showed that the virus enters the CD-4 cell through a particular site on its surface. The AIDS epidemic vividly documented what scientists had suspected, that the CD-4 cell was the conductor of the immunological orchestra.

Dr. Robert C. Gallo, co-discoverer of HIV at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, is expected to tell the Berlin meeting about what he believes may be a new way to treat AIDS based partly on what scientists are learning about the CD-4 sites.

Scientists have recently discovered a new and apparently harmless virus, HHV-7. Dr. Gallo's team has found that both HHV-7 and HIV use the same site on CD-4 cells to infect the cells. It is the first time that two kinds of human viruses have been shown to share the same receptor site on a cell.

Dr. Gallo said in an interview that his team had shown that

HHV-7 blocks entry of the AIDS virus into the CD-4 cell and had started a "crash program" to identify the part of HHV-7 that is responsible for infecting cells. An ultimate aim would be to use one virus to fight another human.

Any information about how HIV causes the immune system to collapse could be important in developing therapies and means of prevention. Some specialists believe HIV exerts its lethal effect directly on the cells it infects. But since HIV infects only a small portion of CD-4 cells, proponents of this direct-killing theory have been unable to determine the mechanism.

Others, like Dr. Luc Montagnier of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, another co-discoverer of HIV, believe the virus triggers an auto-immune reaction leading to programmed cell death, a phenomenon known as apoptosis.

That HIV can mutate and produce many variant strains within the same individual is well known. But scientists do not know why one strain seems to predominate not only in cultures in the laboratory but also in transmission to others.

To explain why AIDS progresses faster in some infected people than others, scientists have theorized that some strains are particularly virulent.

Last year, Australian researchers reported on six individuals who had been infected through blood transfusions from one donor. Five of the six patients and the donor remained free of symptoms and with normal CD-4 counts for 10

years. (The sixth patient had received extensive immunosuppressive treatment for systemic lupus erythematosus, a disease in which immunological reactions cause abnormalities.)

The findings raise crucial questions: Are there benign strains of HIV? If so, can scientists determine what components of the virus account for the difference between mild and lethal strains?

With the progression of the AIDS epidemic, the CD-4 count has become one of the most common tests in medicine.

# THE FIRST IHT / IFI CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL FUND MANAGEMENT WHICH WAY ARE THE MARKETS MOVING?

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Director and Regional Economist, Jardine Fleming Broking Ltd., Hong Kong  
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The equity session will also be addressed by a major U.S. fund manager.

## GERMAN CRISIS: MILESTONE FOR EUROPEAN RECOVERY?

• Norbert Walter  
Chief Economist, Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt

The cocktail reception on the evening of June 9 is being hosted by Merrill Lynch Asset Management U.K.

**REGISTRATION INFORMATION:** The fee for the conference is £295 plus VAT at 17.5%. This includes lunch on both days, the cocktail reception on June 9 and all conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £75 cancellation charge for any cancellation received on or before June 1, after which time we regret there can be no refund. Substitutions, however, may be made at any time.

**CONFERENCE LOCATION:** Hyatt Carlton Tower, Cadogan Place, London SW1V. Tel: (44 71) 235 5411. Fax: (44 71) 243 5372. To reserve accommodation at a preferential rate please contact the reservations department at the Hyatt Carlton Tower no later than June 1, notifying the hotel that your booking is in connection with the IHT conference.

Herald Tribune

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Reinventing Government

In light of his recent difficulties, Bill Clinton's promise to "reinvent government" has taken on a certain ironic dimension. But that cause, to which he has asked Vice President Al Gore to devote himself as head of a national performance review, remains no less worthy today — and may ultimately provide President Clinton with one of the successes he so badly needs. Still, an episode last month revealed that reforming what Mr. Gore has called "rusty and rigid bureaucracies" is a complicated task.

In a speech, the vice president told the story of The Case of the Broken Steam Trap. A steam trap takes dirt and oil out of steam lines. According to Mr. Gore, a federal worker had wanted to replace a leaky one. Steam traps cost only \$100 apiece, but the replacement was delayed because a central procurement office said steam traps had to be bought in bulk to save \$10 per item. A leaky trap leaks about \$50 a week worth of steam, the vice president said. The replacement was delayed by 50 weeks — "50 weeks of steam, \$2,500," Mr. Gore noted, "\$2,500 to save \$10."

But the steam trap story does not end there. The next day, Senator John Glenn challenged Mr. Gore's example, noting that federal rules did not require a delay. Virtually every federal facility, Mr. Glenn said, was free to purchase items costing up to \$500 without going through bureaucratic red tape. The issue, he said, was not the rules but "just plain bad management."

We are not about to theologize about

steam traps, but the story does illustrate why "reinventing government," as the Gore project is called, cannot be easy. The point is that even when the rules are properly written, they are not always followed. It really matters what sort of "culture" is created within the government — whether employees are rewarded for challenging bad decisions and finding cheaper ways of doing things.

In his speech, Mr. Gore laid out a number of useful principles. He suggested that programs should be measured by "results," that citizens who use government services ought to be offered more choices, and that such policies as competition and decentralization must be applied by government, as they are now being applied by private companies.

Of course, all these are now buzzwords among advocates of reform. As Mr. Glenn implicitly argued, some of the ideas now being touted as new were thought up before by somebody else without always having the anticipated impact on government. Bureaucratic rules, moreover, are as often as not the creations of reformers responding to past blunders. "Streamlining bureaucracy" ultimately means deciding which among the generally well-intentioned rules are now more of a burden than a buffer. The challenge for Mr. Gore's performance review is to find the right balance — a daunting task but an important one. As for Mr. Glenn's correction of the steam trap story, it only demonstrates that "reinventing government" requires a transformation of habits.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Many Embassy Vacancies

Bill Clinton has a lot on his mind these days besides naming ambassadors. His choosing of ambassadors is complicated by a laudable desire to give more scope to women and minorities. Add to this the cumbersome FBI clearances that now include the Nannygate hurdle of possible prior employment of illegal domestics. Even so, none of those factors can excuse the surfeit of empty embassies still sitting in many countries, some of vital importance to American foreign policy. These vacancies attest to the indecision that afflicts a wobbling presidency.

As Elaine Sciolino of The New York Times recounted the other day, President Clinton in five months has failed to put forward his choice for, among other countries, Japan, India, Israel, Australia, South Korea, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and Morocco. All told, there are no nominations for vacancies in 37 out of 164 embassies, not including Germany, where a lame-duck holdover continues.

The White House counters with two defenses, neither persuasive. It claims that the Senate has confirmed 12 nominees, compared with the total of nine and eight in the same span after Presidents George Bush and Ronald Reagan assumed command. Those slippery numbers measure the Senate's performance, not the president's. A second defense is feebler: that second-level

career diplomats are fully capable of performing "all necessary functions." If that is so, why have ambassadors?

Host countries anxious to have their views heard in Washington want to deal with an envoy who has high-level access. Sometimes access can matter more than diplomatic experience, as in the case of Mike Mansfield, the former Democratic senator who served effectively in Tokyo for Presidents Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan.

A better explanation for Mr. Clinton's indecision is the political necessity of repaying campaign debts with embassy posts. Jeannette Hyde, a Democratic fund-raiser, was charmingly frank. She covets Greece, Cyprus or Switzerland but would settle for "some little island." This unbecoming aspect of American democracy invites unseemly lobbying among rivals for the spoils.

But the larger problem is of Mr. Clinton's own making: his insistence on approving every choice himself. That could work in a well-managed White House, but it has become a formula for procrastination, especially for a president too eager to please everybody. To be sure, delegating authority and speeding clearances carries some risks. But those empty embassies carry bigger risks for a president whose resolution is in doubt, at home and abroad.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Pass the Anti-Gun Bill

The gun lobby is finally losing its grip on America. Despite heavy lobbying by the National Rifle Association, two states, New Jersey and Virginia, have placed limits on sales of assault weapons within their borders. Connecticut is on the verge of doing the same. Now a survey by Louis Harris shows that Americans as a whole approve of stringent weapons control to stem the rising tide of handgun deaths.

More than half of those surveyed favored a federal ban on all handguns, except those permitted by the courts. It was the first such majority ever, the pollsters believe. Nearly nine out of 10 favored the Brady bill, a proposal pending in Congress that would require a five-day waiting period before handguns could be purchased. That should be Congress's cue to act.

This could well be the year when America comes to its senses about gun control. In Virginia, once arms dealer to the East Coast, Governor Douglas Wilder proposed and the legislature approved a law limiting sales to one per month per customer. In New Jersey, Governor Jim Florio vetoed the legislature's attempt to repeal a ban on sales, and his veto prevailed — despite

threats of reprisal from the NRA. The Connecticut Senate voted a ban on 30 kinds of semiautomatic weapons that the state's lower house has yet to act upon.

According to the Harris survey, the gun-control impulse is growing because the terms of the debate have shifted from a discussion about crime prevention to one of public health. That is only common sense: in 1990 there were 37,000 handgun deaths — more than 10 times the yearly total of four decades ago. Eighteen percent of the adults surveyed knew someone who had "a child who was wounded or killed by another child who had a gun," and 12 percent knew of a child who had shot himself by accident.

The time for a national gun control policy is clearly at hand. The starting point should be the Brady bill, a relatively mild measure named for James Brady, the White House press secretary who was shot in a 1981 attempt to assassinate President Ronald Reagan. Now languishing in committee, the bill would help keep guns out of the hands of criminals. President Bill Clinton has agreed to sign the bill. All Congress has to do is get it to his desk.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### Russian Founding Fathers

We drummed our break with our "damned past" into everybody's ears in Russia and abroad, apparently to add weight to our application for admission into the civilized community. Present battles around our constitution, however, demonstrate most vividly to the West that what we mean by civilization is quite different from their understanding.

The U.S. Constitution, for example: At least 12 years passed from 1776 when independence was declared until the year when the present American Constitution was adopted following a broad public discussion conducted by people far more competent than the present creators of the President Boris Yeltsin's draft. Results are unique — the constitution made for an agrarian country with a population of 3 million is effective also today in the biggest industrial state with 250 million people. So,

the first precept of civilization is not to be in a hurry in that important business of adopting a document on state foundations.

What our authorities do is quite the opposite: With a high hand they try to force through in several months an affair of vital national importance, producing constitutional variants at high speed, as if they were working not on a constitution but on a McDonald's hamburger.

A cornerstone of the American Constitution is the division of power doctrine. The confrontation between legislative and executive powers is built into the living fabric of the constitution, but there are "counterweights" that do not allow any of them to dominate. Today all members of the cabinet, ambassadors and even CIA directors are to be approved by the U.S. Senate, and nobody in the White House cries heartrendingly about usurpation of the president's authority.

— Pravda (Moscow).

# Strong Arguments Against Free Trade Are Piling Up

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The recent meeting of the economic ministers of the 24 OECD countries came at a time when free trade theory confronts a powerful challenge from those who say that unregulated international trade has proved in recent years to impoverish the rich without doing much for the poor.

The program for still more tariff cuts, which will be put before the summit of seven leading industrial powers next month in Tokyo, is meeting stronger opposition than had been expected. An intellectual challenge reinforces the practical resistance that has caused a two-year delay in final negotiations on a new round of tariff reductions under GATT.

While prospects for GATT agreement reportedly are better than in recent months, the obstacles still are large, and the theoretical counteroffensive is gathering force.

The argument for removing tariff barriers is that expanding trade creates increased prosperity for all. Poor-country producers are supposed to be enriched by access to wealthy markets, and as a result the standard of living and social protection of their workers is expected to go up. The rich countries are supposed to specialize in high-value-added goods that they alone can produce, and thus to earn more while benefiting from lower-cost consumer imports. Everyone's condition improves. Or so the argument goes.

In practice the opposite has happened, at least during the 1980s, when the doctrines of deregulation that swept over the Western world from the United States and Britain were added to the free trade mix. The rich became poorer because of stiffer competition from the poor. The rich countries' companies may have done better, operating in deregulated markets with little constraint on where they produced or on the standards they met (sanctions by consumers being real, but the last to take effect). Yet society in the richer countries was impoverished.

Theory said that industries in the rich countries would increase their productivity through investment and technological innovation. It has proved easier to force wages and benefits down, and transfer production to low-wage countries. Thus the search for competitive efficiencies in the advanced countries during the 1980s and early 1990s has in practice turned into a competition in creating unemployment and lowering labor and welfare standards.

Average wages have fallen in real terms, and social protection has been sharply reduced. This is obvious in the United States, where the average wage has collapsed, the average family has been forced to depend on two incomes rather than one to maintain its standard of living, medical insurance for workers has been reduced or removed, and pension funds too often have disappeared in the course of corporate mergers, or have simply been looted by corporate management.

There is much discussion today in the United States as well as Western Europe about whether "the welfare state" destroys jobs. It obviously does so if the job-holder in Europe, which does have the welfare state, and in the United States, which does not, is directly competing with a Third World worker who earns a fraction of the Westerner's wage and has little or no social protection. How can it do otherwise? But the critic of free trade objects to the conclusion often being drawn, which says that the Western worker's income and social protection must be cut or eliminated to save his or her job.

The critic challenges the theoretical foundation of the free trade argument for universal betterment. This argument presumes a laboratory-model world in which industry, labor and investment are totally mobile, and

currency values adjust to reflect and to correct competitive differences. None of these conditions actually exists. We currently see Britain, the United States and other countries using competitive currency devaluation to rectify trade deficits or obtain trade or investment advantages.

The real-world experience of the Western countries during the last decade and a half does not demonstrate the superiority of the free trade model of global trade. It has demonstrated all too many of its disadvantages.

The matter simply is too complicated for sweeping conclusions and radical policy programs. High tariffs certainly contributed to the Great Depression of the 1930s. But it is equally clear that low tariffs are contributing to the great recession of our times — the competitive austerity and disinflation, and competitive unemployment and "social dumping" of the 1990s. Industrial specialization in the poor countries has too often tended to turn them into low-wage suppliers of goods that they remain too poor to consume, while weak-

ening or destroying their agricultural self-sufficiency and undermining their social stability.

The French-British financier and sometime corporate raider Sir James Goldsmith, who no one has ever accused of bleeding-heart liberalism, recently published (in the Paris newspaper Le Figaro) a powerful social as well as economic argument against further GATT tariff liberalizations. Writing for a European audience, he said that Europe is essentially self-sufficient in economic terms, and added: "Let us recognize, once and for all, that economic growth is valuable only to the extent that it reinforces the stability of our societies and augments the well-being of our people."

He concluded that the effect of unstrained free trade is "to impoverish and destabilize the industrial world at the same time that it cruelly ravages the Third World." This seems to me a partial argument, but a very powerful one, and I have not yet heard it satisfactorily answered.

International Herald Tribune  
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## Apply a Certain Amount of Trade Management

IT IS NOT unfair for other countries to have a different view of industrial or anti-trust policy than the United States. If the Europeans want to subsidize Airbus, and if the Japanese want to target supercomputers that does care about the psychological atmosphere abroad.

A committee formed in America to lobby against Games in Beijing nonetheless advances a serious argument. It notes China's "enormously generous terms, including free air fare and accommodation for all athletes and Olympic officials," and that it promises more, no disruption or insecurity. This can have sinister undertones.

The committee gives estimates by unnamed human rights groups that an anti-crime campaign to ensure "stability" during the Asian Games in 1990 brought "up to 12,000" executions in July-September of that year. I cannot confirm such figures, but we do have reports of widespread arrests in Tibet recently simply because Western diplomats were visiting and dissidents were to be kept away from them. The pattern could be repeated and

The same holds for structural asymmetries. That the Japanese, for example, have a different market structure is not wrong; Americans should not blame them or insist that they become more like Americans. At the same time, the way the Japanese (and others) do business does sometimes put important U.S. industries at an unacceptable disadvantage.

The long-term solution to this problem is, of course, structural convergence. Since it will not come quickly, however, Americans must reconcile themselves to a certain amount of trade management with Japan.

— Clyde F. Prestowitz, Jr., writing in Foreign Policy (Washington).

# If China Wants the Olympic Games So Badly, Let It Have Them

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Cites eager to play host to the Olympic Games usually make a big, showy bid, but nothing has compared with the eagerness of China to bring the Games to Beijing in the year 2000, as I saw on a recent trip. It is extravagantly insistent to the point where even some Chinese officials say sheepishly that perhaps the government is overdoing it.

Obviously there has been a top level decision that this is very important for the future of the country. There has been a stronger push even than to influence Washington's critical decision on renewing China's most-favored-nation trade status.

The reception of International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch at the East Asian Games in Shanghai last month was lavish to the point of embarrassment. The elaborate Shanghai games themselves were evidently thought up as a demonstrative dress rehearsal to prove that China could make a big splash.

Why such an obsession? I asked a

number of people and the answers were similar: to symbolize China's return to and acceptance by the big world. The favorite slogan on banners everywhere is: "A more open China awaits Olympics 2000."

He Zhenliang, who heads China's Olympic Committee and is a vice president of the IOC, told me Beijing games would show that "we can compete with other developed countries, that we're confident in the future." He added, "It will be a big impetus for the reform policy and will affect China's relations with the rest of the world."

The IOC, which is to decide on Sept. 23, insists that it is not influenced by politics, but this is inevitably a political issue, China is staking so much on it that it creates an incentive that others can offer on such touchy questions as human rights and responsible behavior on arms sales.

There is a school of thought, particularly in the United States, that

trade access should provide the lever to press all complaints about China, from political repression to missile transfers to denial of rights in Tibet. That is an excessive weight for most-favored status to carry, even with President Bill Clinton's deferral of conditions for one more year. It can be legitimately used on fair trade issues, including export of prison labor products, which is certainly unfair competition. Other, more appropriate means are available to deal with China on nontrade issues if, as Beijing insists, it really wants to be welcomed in the open world.

It is to use the Olympics as the symbol of a new role should be examined at face value.

Of course, once the IOC decides, there can be no going back in the seven years before the event if it accepts Beijing. But there will be room for constant monitoring, and participating countries can express their

views and calibrate their enthusiasm to China's compliance with international standards. By its own yearning for the Olympic honor, Beijing shows that it does care about the psychological atmosphere abroad.

A committee formed in America to lobby against Games in Beijing nonetheless advances a serious argument. It notes China's "enormously generous terms, including free air fare and accommodation for all athletes and Olympic officials," and that it promises more, no disruption or insecurity. This can have sinister undertones.

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# The Incoming Foreigner Is a Criminal Until Proved Otherwise

By Andrew Stephen

WASHINGTON — It was when I was lying on my back with my trousers and underpants around my knees, and a doctor was beginning, ominously, to don rubber gloves and advance purposefully, that I first began to wonder whether it was all worthwhile.

In accordance with government rules and procedures, I already had a vein punctured for an AIDS test. I had been duly pronounced HIV negative and free of syphilis and infectious tuberculosis. Now I was about to undergo a minute visual examination for chancroids.

They are a symptom of sexually contagious diseases so terrible that neither I nor, I later discovered, my friends had the faintest of what they were — save that the Oxford English

Dictionary defined chancroids as "venereal ulcers."

Having dressed and proceeded to be photographed side-on and fingerprinted (besides being declared, mercifully, totally free of chancroids), I had assumed that the worst was over. I had, after all, solemnly declared that I was not afflicted with "sexual deviation," nor was I a Communist or an armed insurrectionist, nor had I practiced or advocated polygamy. But now I had entered the Immigration and Naturalization Service's world.

It seemed only a formality when earlier this year my American wife applied for permission for me to live in America with her and our 3-year-old son (also a U.S. citizen). I was

British and had just stopped being Washington bureau chief for the London weekly The Observer, which technically left me with no right to live or work there.

Being married to me had given her the unquestioned right to live in Britain, which we did happily in the '80s. Although we were aware that the INS routinely investigates people who marry in order for one partner to obtain a green card, we thought our 12-year marriage stood us in good stead. How wrong we were.

First came the interminable form-filling, the photographing, the medical examination, the fingerprinting, the early morning queues and endless waiting at the INS. The saga culmi-

nated when my wife, precisely and highly visibly nine months pregnant, was separated from me, put in INS custody and subjected to a barrage of hostile, irrelevant and upsetting personal questions.

The following conversation was captured on tape and witnessed by my immigration lawyer:

"Are you currently working?" the INS woman asked.

"No, I'm not. I'm having a baby . . . I have a 3-year-old son."

"O.K. What time did you wake up this morning?"

"Six-thirty."

"How did you wake up, by an alarm clock or just natural?"

"Just woke up."

"What time did your husband wake up?" The woman eagerly wrote down details of our sleeping arrangements for part of the previous night; my wife became bewildered and uncomfortable.

But that did not deter the Arlington, Virginia, INS office. The questions to my wife tumbled relentlessly one after the other, exactly as follows: "What did you have for breakfast this morning? What did you eat? How did you see him eating it? How did you and your husband spend Sunday? Is your husband currently working? How are you being supported? What did you have for dinner last night? O.K., who cooked that food?"

Later we discovered that the INS should not have inflicted a so-called Stokes interview — named after a complainant against the INS — on a couple of proved, solid married status.

Before my wife was summoned to a similar interrogation, I said I thought we had chicken for dinner the previous evening; my wife said (correctly) that we had eaten spaghetti. My mind went temporarily blank when asked

# The Cost Disease of Personal Services

By Daniel Patrick Moynihan

WASHINGTON — Productivity in most sectors has improved dramatically in the past 200 years, but not in jobs such as the arts, teaching, law and health care, which require a high level of personal input. For those working in such jobs to have anything like a contemporary standard of living, the relative cost of their services must be much higher than it was in the past.

As prices go up, supply shrinks. Essential but low-profit industries migrate to the public sector, and government is blamed for spending more than it takes in.

Happy the age that finds its philosopher! A good one, that is. I

presented in May at the 250th annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society in a paper titled: "Social Values and Dismal Science: The Curious Case of the Climbing Costs of Health and Teaching."

Benjamin Franklin founded the society for "promoting useful knowledge," and Mr. Baumol was true to the tradition. It is all very plain; nothing in the least like Keynes's "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money."

Start with Mozart. In 1793 to "produce" a Mozart quartet required four persons, four stringed instruments and, say, 35 minutes. To produce a Mozart quartet today requires — four persons, four stringed instruments, 35 minutes. Productivity — output per person per hour — has hardly changed. You can play the "Minute Waltz" in 50 seconds, but it isn't the same.

All this means that if 20th century musicians are to have anything like a contemporary standard of living, the relative cost of their services will be much greater than it was in the 18th century. Why? Because productivity in other sectors has dramatically improved, and so have wages in those sectors.

The performing arts are notorious. The Globe Theater got back the production costs of a play in one week, which is why Shakespeare saw 37 of his plays produced. It would take a year today. A recent issue of The New Yorker noted that when the magazine "first hit the stands, in 1923, there were 228 shows on Broadway." This was a drop from 1,500 in 1910. Today there are 19. A play still takes three hours to produce, and so the relative price of actors also keeps going up, and supply shrinks.

But suppose a particular service is deemed indispensable, such that we feel that supply must be maintained. Simple. The relative cost of that service will rise. And rise.

The Washington Post.

# The Cost Disease of Personal Services

By Daniel Patrick Moynihan

The writer, a Democrat from New York, is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. This is the first of two articles.

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## The Globe got back the production costs of a play in one week. It would take a year today.

refer to the worldly philosophers, as Robert Heilbroner describes economists. For example, in the Great Depression of the 1930s, when the private sector of the economy was not working and it was widely held that it could not, along came John Maynard Keynes to show that to the contrary it would work very well given sufficient demand, which government could see to.

During the Kennedy years there was much talk in the White House Mess of unemployment. But what that gentle Keynesian Walter Heller wanted was more money in circulation. There was a problem in those days — younger readers will want to follow this closely — called fiscal drag. As the business cycle brought the economy up toward

full employment, federal taxes brought in more and more revenues. But Congress would not spend them. This in turn depressed the economy, and America never reached full employment. Mr. Heller's thought was to share revenue with the states. Governors seemed well enough disposed to spending.

In the same spirit, George Shultz in the Nixon era put together a "full-employment budget" that had a deliberate deficit equal to the extra revenue that would be realized if there were full employment — thus providing a stimulus toward it.

All this was long ago. A time when government didn't spend enough money. A time when you had to deliberately contrive a deficit.

It is said the problem of our age is that government spending is out of control. Capitalism is doing fine, but government has gone to hell. It cannot control itself or its appetites. Its wants are unlimited and threaten the stability of the society. We must change the government and change the U.S. Constitution, even change the ways of democracy. Indeed, it is argued that representative democracy doesn't work.

Nonsense. Democracy works as well as it ever did. But government is suffering from Baumol's disease. It is not a fatal malady, but it will not go away. And it can be managed if only it is understood.

Baumol's disease is the construct named for William J. Baumol of New York University. (He calls it "the cost disease of the personal services," but his fellow academics call it after him in the manner of "Say's Law" or "Laffer Curve.") It is first set forth in "Performing Arts: The Economic Dilemma," written with William G. Bowen in 1966.

His most recent elaboration was

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1893: The Pen Mightier

PARIS — The trial of Deputy Baudin for being violent to the police on May Day has been productive of a duel which was fought yesterday (June 6). M. Gerault-Richard had written an article in *Germain* with regard to the evidence given by a Lieutenant Salles. Seconds were exchanged and swords were selected as weapons. In the second encounter Lieutenant Salles received a wound in the region of the armpit, which, in the opinion of the doctors, placed him in a position of inferiority. The duel was consequently stopped.

### 1918: Lazy Husbands

LONDON — In support of her contention that women should hold judicial positions, Miss Sheepsbanks, a speaker at the conference of the British Dominion Women's Suffrage Union, said that Washington State has a Lazy Husbands Act. This act, Miss Sheepsbanks mentioned, is

### 1943: Parity of Pay

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] The National War Labor Board ordered today (June 6) the elimination of pay differentials between white and Negro workers performing equal work. Under the board's unanimous opinion, the Southport Petroleum Company of Texas is ordered to grant wage increases to its Negro employees which would "place them on a basis of economic parity with the white workers in the same classification." The decision will affect virtually 500 Negro employees in war industries who have been employed in salaried positions with white workers.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE  
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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Circulation, 612832; Production, 630698.

Director of the Publication: Richard D. Simmons  
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S.A. en capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73202126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.  
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## CAPITAL MARKETS

### Cut in Mexico's Debt Cost Is Likely if It Joins OECD

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Virtually unnoticed in last week's news that Mexico had been invited to apply for membership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is the very special banking status that goes with membership. Under the risk-weighted capital adequacy rules that came into effect this year, bank loans to those governments carry a zero weighting.

Saudi Arabia is the only outside country accorded equal ranking, because it is part of the small club that stands ready to lead to the International Monetary Fund.

Banking authorities caution that OECD membership may not automatically confer a zero capital charge on loans to Mexico. "It's a question that will have to be discussed [by the Basel committee of banking supervisors] after Mexico joins," one official said. "There's been no new member in 20 years." However, it's difficult to imagine this so-called rich nations' club opening its door for the first time to a developing country in Latin America, only to offer it a second-class status inferior to that of existing members such as Greece or Turkey.

How much of an impact a zero risk weighting would have on international nonpension bonds issued or guaranteed by the Mexican government, or on Mexico's cost of borrowing in general, is impossible to measure. But the banking official guessed that it would not amount to more than a few basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point. For one thing, the change in status, if it occurs, will apply only to Mexican government assets held by banks. There would be no impact on nonbank financial institutions, such as insurance companies and mutual funds, or on any other investors.

In addition, the official stressed that the capital adequacy requirement is in no way a proxy for assessment of credit risk. A loan to AAA-rated General Electric Co., for example, carries a weighting of 100 percent, or an 8 percent charge against capital, not because it's a doubtful risk but because GE is a private company. Nevertheless, analysts agree that while the impact on Mexico may not be quantifiable, it would be a plus.

Louis G. Schirano, senior vice president at the New York office of Standard Chartered Bank and an expert on Latin American debt, predicts "a dramatic reduction in the cost of Mexico's debt."

He bases this not only on the assumptions that the North American Free Trade Association linking Mexico with the United States and Canada will be created next year and that Mexico will be admitted to the OECD within the next nine to 18 months, but also on the expectation that before then the credit rating of Mexico will have been raised to BBB, the lowest category considered to be investment grade.

Mr. Schirano said that "zero weighting itself, by lowering the cost to banks of doing business with Mexico, is bound to lead to a pickup in bank lending." Currently, he said, new bank lending to

See BONDS, Page 9

### Germany Still Seen As Easing

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Bundesbank found its credibility under attack last week.

Having announced it had suspended its policy of lowering interest rates, the German central bank discovered that the financial markets didn't believe a word of it.

Official interest rates were left unchanged during the week, but market participants insist this only means that subsequent easings, dictated by the deepening German recession, will have to be that much larger to make up for lost time.

The purpose of the pause was to stop the erosion of the Deutsche mark and the rot in the bond market. But the mark weakened against most other major currencies anyway, and bond prices continued to decline, pushing up the yield on 10-year paper to 6.90 percent, the highest since mid-February.

The currency market appears to be saying that short-term interest rates will have to fall, and the bond market is worried that excessive growth in the money supply and the high and still rising level of deficit spending will prevent any slowdown in inflation.

"The risk premium on Germany is rising," says Francois-Xavier Clouaich at Banque Indosuez in Paris.

The dollar gained more than 4 pfennig, ending the week at 1.6264 DM, buoyed by an unexpected gain in U.S. employment last month.

But if analysts are correct, the United States will help rescue the Germans with a convenient weakening of the dollar, giving the Bundesbank room to reduce interest rates without having to worry about any collapse of the mark.

U.S. wholesale prices for May will be announced Friday, and the following week, Washington will report on consumer prices.

Concern over U.S. inflation has

See RATES, Page 9

### EC Nears Compromise on Art Tax

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — EC officials see a good chance of resolving one of the European Community's longest-running tax disputes Monday, when finance ministers consider a compromise aimed at getting Britain to impose a tax on imports of artworks.

Britain has resisted efforts to set Community-wide taxes on art imports since they were first proposed by the EC Commission in 1988. U.K. officials have argued that such a tax would strike mainly at Britain by hurting the business of its big auction houses Sotheby's and Christie's or driving it offshore.

Christie's has estimated, for example, that £1.17 billion (\$1.78 billion) of art was imported into Britain in 1991, with more than £700 million worth of it coming from outside the Community, mainly from the United States, Switzerland and Asia.

A proposal by the Danish EC presidency would allow member states to impose a minimum tax on art imports of 5 percent in lieu of their regular rate of value-added tax. That is closely in line with France, the second-largest art-savings market in the Community, which charges 5.5 percent on most artworks.

Crucially for Britain, the Danes propose to allow it a reduced rate of 3 percent until the end of 1996. That proposal "goes a long way in the right direction," said one British official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

But Britain still intends to fight for a temporary rate of less than 3 percent, this official said.

as well as for a longer transitional period. Rather than spelling out a definite 1996 deadline for shifting to a 5 percent rate, Britain seeks a vaguer formula that would require finance ministers to decide in a few years what the final rate will be, he said.

With those caveats, he said, there was a "50-50 chance" that the Britain and the other finance ministers can reach an agreement.

The tax proposal also includes measures to even out the treatment of used cars. It would impose value-added tax only on the car dealer's profit margin, not on the full price of the car.

Danish officials are eager to resolve the tax dispute before Denmark's presidency concludes at the end of the month. "It is really about time," one Danish official said. "It is the last important gap in the internal market as far as VAT is concerned."

Ministers also are expected to approve a plan to allow the European Atomic Energy Community to lend as much as 1 billion European currency units (\$1.22 billion) to help dismantle dangerous nuclear power plants in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Their agenda also calls for a discussion of efforts to stimulate growth and employment, the biggest challenge facing the Community, but officials of the Danish presidency said there were no new initiatives in the works.

Separately, French officials said they had mustered enough support to squash a commission proposal governing computerized flight-reservation systems that they believe favors American Airlines over European carriers.

### Rumors Intensify On Attali

Reuters

LONDON — Speculation intensified Sunday over the future of Jacques Attali, the president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, after newspapers reported that the bank's governors wanted to sideline or replace him.

The British newspapers The Independent on Sunday and The Sunday Times said some officials of the Group of Seven industrial nations were seeking a new chief executive to run the bank.

One report, in the Independent, said that Britain's overseas development minister, Lynda Chalker, had sounded out the World Bank's managing director, Ernest Stern, during a trip to Washington last week about coming to the EBRD. No one was available at the Overseas Development Administration to comment on the report.

The Sunday Times said the board of the bank — which was established at Mr. Attali's instigation two years ago to assist economic development in Eastern Europe — was planning to bring in an outsider to unite the bank's merchant-banking and development-banking divisions. It also identified Mr. Stern as a contender for the job.

Mr. Attali has been heavily criticized in recent months for spending too much on salaries and an opulent London headquarters for the bank while not doing enough lending.

The United States, an EBRD shareholder, has frozen payments to the bank. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said last week that Congress had done so because of the bank's "extravagance."

Mr. Bentsen also fueled the speculation over Mr. Attali's prospects, saying that the Frenchman's future as president was in the hands of the European governments who are the bank's primary shareholders.

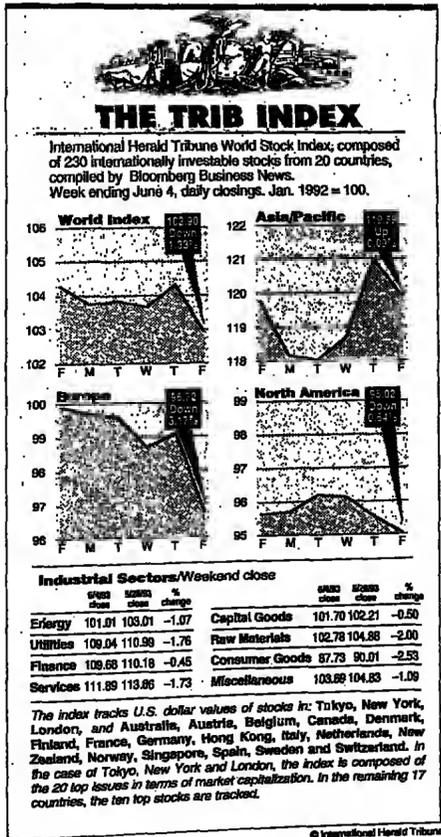
The Independent said G-7 finance ministers were preparing to pin Mr. Attali's fate to the outcome of a detailed audit of the EBRD to be published July 15.

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### CURRENCY RATES

June 4

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 1000
Australian dollar	1.4971	149.71	1497.1
British pound	1.6251	162.51	1625.1
Canadian dollar	0.7147	71.47	714.7
Deutsche mark	1.6354	163.54	1635.4
French franc	6.5596	655.96	6559.6
Italian lira	2036.27	203627	2036270
Japanese yen	161.00	16100	161000
Swiss franc	1.4850	148.50	1485.0
U.S. dollar	1.0000	100.00	1000.0

Checkings in Amsterdam, London, New York, Toronto and Zurich, finished in other centers.   
a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; c: Units of 100; N.G.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

### Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 1000
Australian dollar	1.4971	149.71	1497.1
British pound	1.6251	162.51	1625.1
Canadian dollar	0.7147	71.47	714.7
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Japanese yen	161.00	16100	161000
Swiss franc	1.4850	148.50	1485.0
U.S. dollar	1.0000	100.00	1000.0

### Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day	150-day	180-day
Australian dollar	1.4971	1.4971	1.4971	1.4971	1.4971	1.4971
British pound	1.6251	1.6251	1.6251	1.6251	1.6251	1.6251
Canadian dollar	0.7147	0.7147	0.7147	0.7147	0.7147	0.7147
Deutsche mark	1.6354	1.6354	1.6354	1.6354	1.6354	1.6354
French franc	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596
Italian lira	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27
Japanese yen	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00
Swiss franc	1.4850	1.4850	1.4850	1.4850	1.4850	1.4850
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IHS (London). Other data from Reuters and A.P.

### Munich Notebook

#### The Radios Fumble for Focus

Morale is not good at Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. With the Cold War over, there are calls from Washington to close them or merge the Munich-based stations into the Voice of America, and even if the broadcasters survive, there is upheaval on the jobs front.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty were established after World War II to serve as local broadcasters to the Soviet bloc, supplying people with news they would not get from Communist government-controlled stations. Radio Liberty is licensed to the former Soviet Union, Radio Free Europe to the rest of the Warsaw Pact nations. Now, there is some question as to whether the U.S. government wants to pay \$220 million a year to fulfill what is essentially a private-sector mission. As a partial cost-cutting step, it has suggested in Washington that the stations be managed by Voice of America.

Meanwhile, The Radios, as employees call the joint company, is struggling to reformat itself for the 1990s. Staffers say there still is not much in the way of real news available to East Europeans. With old ethnic conflicts leading to bloody fights that often involve governments, they say there is still plenty to do on the objective-information front.

Nonetheless, the stations and their affiliated research institute, which produces reports on the Eastern European countries, are changing focus. Originally, researchers at the institute were Kremlinologists and other politically minded folk, who drafted Communist newspapers for tiny signs of news in such things as crop reports and staffing announcements. But even amid the interethnic violence in some of the target countries, the stations are able to employ correspondents, usually on a free-lance basis, in the former Communist nations. That is something they could not do when the Warsaw Pact was functioning, and it raises doubts about the need for the Munich-based academics, at least as far as their input to the radio station is concerned.

#### Plugged In. With Chip and Coupler

Telecommunications is an area in which Europeans excel. Dataquest Inc. analysts told semiconductor executives attending their annual computer chip conference in Munich during May. Cellular is booming, the world is going digital and European companies account for half of the telecom equipment sold in the world.

#### KIO Spanish Unit Posts Huge Loss

MADRID — The Kuwait Investment Office's Spanish subsidiary, Grupo Torras SA, on Sunday announced a loss of 197.5 billion pesetas (\$1.58 billion) for 1992 and said its net worth had been wiped out.

Torras, an industrial holding company with interests in paper, chemicals, fertilizer, foods and real estate, filed for receivership in December. It placed much of the blame for the losses on its former managers, who resigned in May 1992 and were named in a criminal lawsuit filed by the investment office in January.

The figures released Sunday showed Torras's net worth at the end of 1992 was a negative 141.8 billion pesetas. The figures were sent to Spain's securities watchdog agency, the CNMV.

### OPEC to Hear Kuwait's Quota Plea

GENEVA — Kuwait's demand for a bigger output quota will be hanging over this week's OPEC meeting in Geneva, as the oil cartel tries again to curb excess supply and boost prices.

Oil prices have been languishing \$1 to \$2 below the \$21-a-barrel target set in 1990 by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and traders predict a further decline. They point to such signs as American motorists apparently using less gasoline than expected so far in this still new warm-weather driving season.

For this reason, OPEC's president, Alirio Parra of Venezuela, says the 12 members "should be cautious when agreeing what will be the most adequate supply."

Exporters including Saudi Arabia, the biggest producer, worry that weak prices will give revenue-hungry Western governments more room to levy energy taxes on oil.

Anticipating this, the London-based newspaper Al Hayat reported Sunday, six Arab oil-producing states in the Gulf have said they would ensure stable crude-oil supplies to Europe if the European Community dropped its effort to pass a tax based on the carbon content of fuels.

The newspaper said the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council had made the offer in Brussels on May 11 at a meeting between council and EC officials.

The EC's so-called carbon tax — intended to help reduce carbon-dioxide emissions blamed for global warming — is to be discussed by EC finance ministers Monday, but the proposal is believed to be dead for now in any case because of British opposition.

Over the weekend, meanwhile, Kuwaiti officials denied reports that they were scaling down their demand for a bigger quota in this week's OPEC talks, which will begin Tuesday.

Kuwait was exempted from OPEC's system of production quotas after retreating Iraqi troops set its oil fields ablaze at the end of the Gulf War in 1991. But when an oil gulf loomed at the time of the OPEC ministerial talks in February, Kuwait reluctantly agreed to produce no more than 1.6 million barrels of oil a day — on the condition that it would be given a much bigger quota later, in line with the rapid recovery in its oil-producing potential.

Demand for OPEC oil, however, doesn't seem to be rising as rapidly as the oil ministers in February expected it would. That is partly because the world economy remains weak, and partly because

### Quietly ask yourself "If not now, when?"

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 222 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. June 4

Dollar Straights

Table of Dollar Straights bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Governments/Supranationals

Table of Government and Supranational bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Banks & Finance

Table of Banks and Finance bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Global Corporates

Table of Global Corporate bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

High Yielding Debt

Table of High Yielding Debt bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Dollar Zeros

Table of Dollar Zeros bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

ECUS

Table of ECUS bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Yen

Table of Yen bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Dollars

Table of Dollars bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Yen

Table of Yen bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

NEW YORK TAP

Table of NEW YORK TAP bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of Mutual Funds bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

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(Continued on Page 9)

New International Bond Issues

Table of bond issues with columns for Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price and week, and Terms. Includes Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

U.S. Bars USAir Sale Of Routes

WASHINGTON—US Air Inc. has requested to sell two of its route authorizations to fly to London has been dismissed by the U.S. Department of Transportation...

RATES: German Ease?

been on the increase since mid-May, when the Federal Reserve Board signaled it would consider raising interest rates if inflation kept rising.

Philip Braverman, an economist in New York for DKB Securities, similarly dismisses the rise in employment and a spurt in sales of cars and homes as "mistaken" and "deceptive."

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, June 7 - 11

Calendar of economic events for June 7-11, including earnings reports, interest rate decisions, and government announcements.



Washington Meeting of NATO advisory committee on reconstruction of Kosovo station. Embassy reported ARI Network Services Inc. Thor Industries Inc. etc.

BONDS: Joining OECD Could Cut Mexico's Debt Cost

Mexico is largely in the form of one-year trade finance. If a channel to longer-dated bank loans were open, Mexico would not have to rely exclusively on the international capital market for long-term money.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

worry, the bond market this week will wait uneasily for the Labor Department's report on Friday on wholesale prices.

OPEC: Focus on Kuwait

supplies in the consuming countries are still ample because OPEC members violated their quotas and sold too much oil during the winter.

Japan's Chiyoda to Build Qatar Plant

DOHA, Qatar — Chiyoda Corp. of Japan has won a \$1.4 billion contract to build a gas liquefaction plant in Qatar to provide natural gas to Japan starting in 1997.

Euromarkets At a Glance

Table showing Eurobond Yields for various currencies and maturities.

Last Week's Markets

Table showing stock indices and money rates for various countries and currencies.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of mutual fund performance data, including fund names, assets, and returns.

REPUBLIC OF LEBANON MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT COUNCIL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION. Pre-qualification of contractors for Beirut International Airport expansion.

MUTUAL FUNDS

(Continued)

Table of mutual fund data including fund names, share classes, and performance metrics.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, June 4.

Table of OTC Consolidated trading data for various stocks, including bid/ask prices and volume.

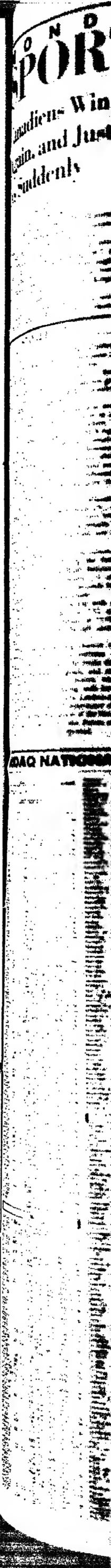
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Continued on Page 11





# MONDAY SPORTS HORSE RACING

## Prairie Bayou Destroyed In Historic Belmont Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BELMONT, New York** — In a race marred by the breakdown of the favorite, Prairie Bayou, the 13-1 long shot Colonial Affair won the Belmont Stakes as Julie Krone became the first woman to ride a winner in any Triple Crown race.

Prairie Bayou, second in the Kentucky Derby and first in the Preakness, buckled in the backstretch Saturday while his rider, Mike Smith, bailed out over his right side. The 3-year-old gelding tried to jog for 300 yards before pulling up. He was taken by horse ambulance back to his barn, where X-rays disclosed a compound fracture of the left forecannon bone that was destroyed by injection.

"It was a bad step," Smith said. "It was raining and kind of slippery. Everything was normal. It was just an abnormal mishap."

Three weeks before, Union City broke down during the Preakness Stakes with a similar injury and was destroyed by injection.

Prairie Bayou was 11th after a half-mile and moments later suffered what the veterinarian, M.B. Tignor, said was a compound fracture of the left forecannon bone, both sesamoid bones and the long pastern of the left front leg.

"Unfortunately, it is the type of injury that cannot be repaired," he said.

Smith appeared to jump from Prairie Bayou's back, but said later. "I tried to pull him up to prevent further injury, to hold onto the reins, but I slipped and fell off the side."

After composing himself in the lounge in the jockeys' room, Smith said, "I didn't sense that anything was going wrong at all. He got off on his left lead, but he always does that. He stayed on it going into the turn, ran down the backstretch straight still on the left and then it happened. He wasn't going bad at all. He just took a bad step or something."

Prairie Bayou, who was also the favorite in the Derby and Preakness, was trying to become the first to win the Triple Crown races.

Colonial Affair charged through the muddy homestretch to win by 2 1/4 lengths over Kissin Kris, who had more than three lengths on Wild Gale.

Sea Hero, the Kentucky Derby winner, got the \$1 million Triple Crown bonus despite finishing seventh and finishing with fewer points than Prairie Bayou.

The 29-year-old Krone, who became the first woman to ride a winner in a Triple Crown race, said that "my thoughts went back 15 years when I saw Steve Cauthen win and I said to my mom that I wanted to be a jockey and someday

win the Belmont Stakes. Now it has all come true."

Colonial Affair, a \$100,000 yearling, was ninth after the first half-mile and then fifth with a half-mile to go. On the turn, Krone moved him into fourth, three lengths off leading Cherokee Run.

Colonial Affair took the lead in the upper stretch and it quickly became obvious he would not be caught.

Completing the order of finish after Silver of Silver were Virginia Rapid, Cherokee Run, Sea Hero, Bull In the Heather, Antrim Rd., Raglan Road, Only Alpha and Arabian.

Colonial Affair, winner of one of four starts last year, now has three of four races this year with blinkers on.

• The French-trained Intrepidity, ridden by South African jockey Michael Roberts, powered past Royal Ballerina and Colanear in the last 200 yards to win Saturday's \$75,000 English Oaks for 3-year-old fillies in Epsom, England.

Early leader Yawl, the 4-to-1 favorite, was passed by Oakmead and the Irish-trained Royal Ballerina some 400 yards from the finish and the race appeared to be between those two.

But Roberts timed his late surge just right and Intrepidity, trained by Andre Fabre, had plenty of



Julie Krone, on Colonial Affair, became the first woman to ride a winner in any Triple Crown race.

space down the center of the Epsom course to breeze past them and win by three-quarters of a length.

Intrepidity went off as the 5-1 second favorite, Royal Ballerina at 33-1 shot and Oakmead at 11-1.

• Hernando gave his trainer

Francois Boutin, a second success in the Prix du Jockey Club with a comfortable victory in the French classic on Sunday.

The winner, owned by Stavros Niarchos and ridden by Cash Aspin, followed up his Prix Lupulus success by beating Dernier Empe-

neur, ridden by Sylvain Guillot and one of three Andre Fabre entries, by 2 1/4 lengths.

Everlasting Hawk, also Fabre-trained and ridden by Thierry Laroet, was another three-quarters of a length back in third. (NYT, AP, Reuters)

### SIDELINES

#### USOC Approves Medal Payments

WASHINGTON (WP) — The U.S. Olympic Committee has made it official: U.S. athletes will earn a \$15,000 bonus for winning an Olympic gold medal, but professionals such as tennis and basketball players will be expected to give the money to developmental or inner-city youth sports programs.

The USOC's executive committee approved the four-year, \$7.6 million "Operation Gold" athlete support program at its weekend meetings in Salt Lake City. In addition to paying athletes for Olympic performances — which will include \$10,000 for a silver medal, \$7,500 for a bronze, \$5,000 for a fourth-place finish and \$1,000 for a significant improvement in performance outside the top four finishers — the program also will offer a bonus of \$6,000 for a world championship won the year before the Games and a \$5,000 bonus for a world championship won in other non-Olympic years.

The program goes into effect immediately and in some cases will be retroactive to include world championships already held in 1993.

#### Wheaton and Navratilova Triumph

BECKENHAM, England (UPI) — David Wheaton of the United States retained his men's title Sunday, 6-4, 3-6, 7-6 (7-2), after Britain's Chris Bailey, 25, had a 3-2 advantage with a break in the deciding set.

Martina Navratilova took advantage of the service errors and inexperience of Dutch teenager Kristie Boogert for 6-3, 6-3 victory Saturday to win her 164th singles title.

#### For the Record

Mark Clayton, the wide receiver who made the Pro Bowl three times in 10 seasons with the Miami Dolphins, signed a one-year contract with the Green Bay Packers.

Detlef Schrempf, the German forward of the NBA's Indiana Pacers, has had arthroscopic surgery on his right knee in which part of the kneecap was removed.

#### Quotable

• A WBC memo announcing that heavyweight champion Lennox Lewis would be available for an interview in Las Vegas, to "discuss his recent hand surgery and the state of the British monarchy."

• Promoter Dan Duva to promoter Don King: "You and the trash haven't been in the same room since Carl (The Truth) Williams fought Mike Tyson."

### SCOREBOARD

#### BASEBALL

##### Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
East Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Calif.	32	21	.604
Toronto	31	24	.564
New York	27	24	.529
Boston	26	28	.481
Chicago	24	28	.462
Baltimore	24	28	.462
Cleveland	21	34	.382
West Division			
Kansas City	29	24	.547
California	28	24	.538
Seattle	27	25	.519
Texas	26	27	.491
Los Angeles	24	29	.452
Oakland	20	30	.400

##### NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	37	16	.696
Pittsburgh	31	23	.574
Atlanta	28	26	.519
St. Louis	27	27	.500
Chicago	25	27	.481
San Francisco	24	29	.452
New York	18	34	.345
West Division			
San Francisco	34	21	.615
Los Angeles	30	23	.564
San Diego	29	24	.547
Arizona	26	27	.491
Colorado	16	37	.302

##### Saturday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.
Calif.	32	21	.604
Toronto	31	24	.564
New York	27	24	.529
Boston	26	28	.481
Chicago	24	28	.462
Baltimore	24	28	.462
Cleveland	21	34	.382
West Division			
Kansas City	29	24	.547
California	28	24	.538
Seattle	27	25	.519
Texas	26	27	.491
Los Angeles	24	29	.452
Oakland	20	30	.400

##### Japanese Leagues

Team	W	L	Pct.
Yakult	24	20	.545
Yomiuri	23	21	.524
Nippon-Ham	22	22	.500
Yokohama	22	24	.479
Hanshin	21	22	.489
Chunichi	20	23	.465

##### WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS

Group	Team	W	L	Pct.
Group A	France	10	25	.419
	Denmark	15	29	.344
Group B	Spain	10	25	.419
	Denmark	15	29	.344

##### SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.
Real Madrid	10	25	.419
Barcelona	15	29	.344

##### TRANSACTIONS

**BASEBALL**  
**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
 KANSAS CITY — Put Keith Miller, infielder, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to June 2. Infielder, from Omaha, AA.  
 N.Y. YANKEES — Put Mike Witt, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to June 2. Activated Steve Howe, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list.  
 TEXAS — Signed Don Smith, Peter Hartman and Mike Jackson, pitchers; Wesley Sims, infielder, and Larry Eason, catcher. Signed Chuck Jackson, infielder, and released Dan to Oklahoma City, AA.  
**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
 ATLANTA — Put Marvin Provenza, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to June 2. Released from Richmond, IL.  
 CINCINNATI — Signed Paul Babi, catcher; Chris Seaton, second baseman; David Brody, outfielder, and Jon Heibel, pitcher, 15-day disabled list, retroactive to June 2. Signed Steve Hays, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list.  
 SAN DIEGO — Put Bruce Horst, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to June 2. Signed Steve Hays, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list.  
**COLLEGE**  
 MONTANA ST. — Rodeo to be dropped on varsity sport.  
 XAVIER (OH) — Named Louis Orr men's assistant basketball coach.  
 YALE — Not Case, women's crew coach, resigns.

##### TOUR OF ITALY

Results Saturday of the 17th stage, a 277-kilometer (172-mile) stretch from Asti to Carrara. Alberto Tomba, 1, won the stage in 1:04:00. Second, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 2, in 1:04:00. Third, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 3, in 1:04:00. Fourth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 4, in 1:04:00. Fifth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 5, in 1:04:00. Sixth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 6, in 1:04:00. Seventh, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 7, in 1:04:00. Eighth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 8, in 1:04:00. Ninth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 9, in 1:04:00. Tenth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 10, in 1:04:00. Eleventh, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 11, in 1:04:00. Twelfth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 12, in 1:04:00. Thirteenth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 13, in 1:04:00. Fourteenth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 14, in 1:04:00. Fifteenth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 15, in 1:04:00. Sixteenth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 16, in 1:04:00. Seventeenth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 17, in 1:04:00.

##### Friday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.
Calif.	31	22	.587
Toronto	30	23	.566
New York	26	27	.491
Boston	25	28	.471
Chicago	24	29	.452
Baltimore	23	30	.433
Cleveland	20	33	.377
West Division			
Kansas City	28	25	.528
California	27	26	.510
Seattle	26	27	.491
Texas	25	28	.471
Los Angeles	23	30	.433
Oakland	19	34	.358

##### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	36	17	.680
Pittsburgh	30	23	.566
Atlanta	27	26	.510
St. Louis	26	27	.491
Chicago	24	28	.462
San Francisco	23	29	.444
New York	17	35	.327
West Division			
San Francisco	33	22	.600
Los Angeles	29	24	.547
San Diego	28	25	.528
Arizona	25	28	.471
Colorado	15	38	.288

##### Japanese Leagues

Team	W	L	Pct.
Yakult	23	21	.522
Yomiuri	22	22	.500
Nippon-Ham	21	23	.479
Yokohama	21	24	.465
Hanshin	20	25	.444
Chunichi	19	26	.420

##### WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS

Group	Team	W	L	Pct.
Group A	France	10	25	.419
	Denmark	15	29	.344
Group B	Spain	10	25	.419
	Denmark	15	29	.344

##### SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.
Real Madrid	10	25	.419
Barcelona	15	29	.344

##### TRANSACTIONS

**BASEBALL**  
**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
 KANSAS CITY — Put Keith Miller, infielder, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to June 2. Infielder, from Omaha, AA.  
 N.Y. YANKEES — Put Mike Witt, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to June 2. Activated Steve Howe, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list.  
 TEXAS — Signed Don Smith, Peter Hartman and Mike Jackson, pitchers; Wesley Sims, infielder, and Larry Eason, catcher. Signed Chuck Jackson, infielder, and released Dan to Oklahoma City, AA.  
**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
 ATLANTA — Put Marvin Provenza, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to June 2. Released from Richmond, IL.  
 CINCINNATI — Signed Paul Babi, catcher; Chris Seaton, second baseman; David Brody, outfielder, and Jon Heibel, pitcher, 15-day disabled list, retroactive to June 2. Signed Steve Hays, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list.  
 SAN DIEGO — Put Bruce Horst, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to June 2. Signed Steve Hays, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list.  
**COLLEGE**  
 MONTANA ST. — Rodeo to be dropped on varsity sport.  
 XAVIER (OH) — Named Louis Orr men's assistant basketball coach.  
 YALE — Not Case, women's crew coach, resigns.

##### TOUR OF ITALY

Results Saturday of the 17th stage, a 277-kilometer (172-mile) stretch from Asti to Carrara. Alberto Tomba, 1, won the stage in 1:04:00. Second, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 2, in 1:04:00. Third, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 3, in 1:04:00. Fourth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 4, in 1:04:00. Fifth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 5, in 1:04:00. Sixth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 6, in 1:04:00. Seventh, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 7, in 1:04:00. Eighth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 8, in 1:04:00. Ninth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 9, in 1:04:00. Tenth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 10, in 1:04:00. Eleventh, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 11, in 1:04:00. Twelfth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 12, in 1:04:00. Thirteenth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 13, in 1:04:00. Fourteenth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 14, in 1:04:00. Fifteenth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 15, in 1:04:00. Sixteenth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 16, in 1:04:00. Seventeenth, Giancarlo Bortolotto, 17, in 1:04:00.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



### PEANUTS



### BLONDIE



### BEEBLE BAILEY



### DOONESBURY



### CALVIN AND HOBBES



### WIZARD OF ID



### REX MORGAN



### JUMBLE

Underline these four letters to form words from the ordinary words.

USED

CILLA

TAIROD

YARRIT

Now arrange the checked letters to form words from the ordinary words.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

### WIZARD OF ID



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



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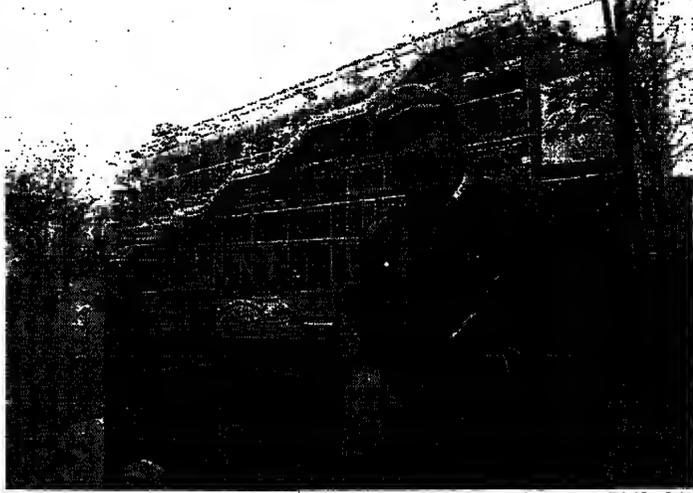
ON D  
 PORK  
 Dispels  
 Hernandez's  
 Hopps  
 Brazil Routes



# The Memoirs of a Fire-Eating Musician

PARIS — "I wished you were there," Claude Reboul said of the launching of his second book — neither an especially pretty phrase nor, it is likely, a true one, but Reboul was not seeking beauty or truth. He was using the showy imperfect subjunctive, a tense so tricky in French that even the observant Jean-Marie Le Pen has been justly praised for his mastery of it. Reboul's first book was written entirely in the very literary *jezuz simple*.

His first book was about growing up as a juvenile delinquent. His second, "Piazza Beaubourg" (published by Editions Dagorno), is about his life as a fire-eater and



Claude Reboul takes a break from work to pose in the piazza at the Pompidou center in Paris.

**MARY BLUME**

musician in the piazza in front of the Pompidou center, a profession that he likes to call by its old name of *saltimbanque*.

Like the doyen of French authors, Nathalie Sarraute, Reboul writes in a cafe, his choice being the Cafe Beaubourg next to the spot where he plays his barrel organ. Although not yet much of a stylist, Reboul works at it and speaks softly and conventionally even if his second book is in *argot*, sometimes of his own invention.

"It's easy, you just add the suffix *-iffe* or *-asse*. My *Housson* (leather jacket) becomes a *bloussiffe*." *Argot*, he says, is always changing: When the new 10-franc coin came out with its yellow rim, it was promptly dubbed a *soleil*, or sun.

A *soleil* is what street performers like Reboul hope to see when they pass the hat but times are hard, though they complain less than others. "We are not *petits commerçants*," Reboul says proudly. Pride, if not talent, is what keeps them going. Asked if earnings will dip when crowds desert the piazza at the close of the Maitesse show on June 21, Reboul grandly replies:

"They come just to see us, too."

"Us" includes such regulars as Ludo, the ex-Légionnaire who is a fire-eater (or, in the more accurate French phrase, a *crackleur*, or spitter, of fire), John Guze who does street theater, Philippe the sword swallower, a Brazilian mime, many unemployed actors and the venerable Mouna, who has run imperceptibly for parliament several times and specializes in political harangues. The most sought-after spots are near the center's entrance, around its ventilation funnels, and Reboul's prime location at the top of the piazza.

Reboul protects his spot by arriving with his barrel organ at 8 A.M. "Most *saltimbanques* are not early risers," he says. If intruders do not listen to sweet reason, he lets them have it. "The street is a jungle where each person has to live and if anyone tries to stop you from living the law of the jungle applies."

Most of the trouble comes from passing cops and Reboul once held an exhibition of his police summonses. There hasn't been much hassle of late. "The law hasn't changed but the police chief has," Reboul says.

His is a dying art that has passed into folklore and his look is that of an old-time apocryph with a cloth cap and red bandanna, checked shirt, drooping black mustache and narrowed gaze. He has been at the Pompidou center for 12 years, was among the first to be sneaked into the Maitesse show, and has read up on the history of *saltimbanques* in the center's library. His book launch was a symposium at which a sociologist and a philosopher and Reboul discussed the civilization of *saltimbanques*, which sounds a bit serious.

"*Saltimbanques* do take their work seriously," Reboul says. "It's life that doesn't take them seriously."

Born in Belfort, in eastern France, in 1945, Reboul came to Paris at 6 and spent most of his childhood at odds with the law. He then worked as a baker and a truck driver and a factory hand, becoming a representative of the CGT labor union. At a union outing he learned to spit fire and left the factory when he equaled the world record by exhaling 5 meters (16 feet) of flame. (He later broke the record with a 7-meter spit.)

Since it was impractical to exercise his new métier indoors, he went into the street. Working winters bare-chested was no lark and the profession, while not in itself dangerous, seems to lead to an early death because, says Reboul, the fire has an unfortunate effect on the blood. Alexandre, who worked the St.-Germain-des-Près area, died of a stroke at 35; Gilbert, who drank a lot, passed on at 35. "If he had drunk less he might have lasted to 60."

So Reboul took up the barrel organ, at first grinding out such oldies as "Frou-Frou" and "Sous les Ponts de Paris." Now he has a better instrument, with 42 notes instead of 24, and larger ambitions, so he sings more difficult tunes and sells them on cassettes (during one of his frequent arrests he sold the cops two cassettes at a friendly discount).

"I started my act with my 'Requiem for a Barrel Organ,' the story of a guy who wanders through Paris and finds his old spots have become parking lots or that the people don't want to listen, and he ends up in a police station — all done in a *jezuz* rhythm. I start with that because it lets me see my voice level. This morning it's O.K., but if I've

been singing for eight or 10 days in a row I need to warm up. I sing about three hours a day."

Except for holiday periods and school vacations, which warrant daily appearances, Reboul these days works only on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The rest of the week he is in his house in the mountains near Vichy writing, trying to set up recording deals, gardening and making jam.

Even more that the police, Reboul dislikes the drug dealers, panhandlers, redemptive religious nuts and the other profiteers who invade the Beaubourg space. "Ours is a generous profession, we give something in return. You cannot say the same for beggars using children or dogs."

Restrictive laws have reduced street artists to what Reboul calls the Beaubourg ghetto. But even if in the past they roamed freely through Paris, Reboul has learned from his library reading that *saltimbanques* have been at odds with the authorities since the 15th century. By definition they are an *est-établissement* and potentially delinquent. Reboul likes to quote Danton's cry, "Citizens! I hear that they are trying to rid our streets of organ grinders and their traditional tunes. Do you really find that the streets of Paris are too gay?"

The other Sunday morning Reboul was well into his repertoire of Boris Vian's "Le Déserteur" followed by such numbers as Claude Nougou's "Sing Sing" and a song by Francis Lamark "also interpreted by Yves Montand." He announced each title as if at a formal show, his cagey eyes counting the house and the coins that dropped into the battered pot hat at his feet. There was a rainy morning, but in the bottom of the hat there was more than a hint of soleil.

## LANGUAGE

### Getting to the Core of the Matter

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "We have to first create a language," said Hillary R. Clinton to Michael Kelly of The New York Times in one of those eye-popping, seminal magazines, "that would better communicate what we are trying to say, and the policies would flow from that language."

Language first, policy second; There's a woman who has her priorities straight. Language mavens across the land are prepared to take a crash course in Hillaryese, centered on what the writer Michael Lerner has named "the politics of meaning."

The key noun, as I interpret it, is *core*. "The problem with the language," wrote Kelly, troubled by the gushy jargon, "goes right to the core of the question of what it all means." He asked, "Is there one unifying idea that is at the heart of the politics of meaning?"

"I don't think there is one core thing," replied the first lady, arguing that the politics of meaning be thought through on "a variety of planes."

I have since been flying USAir, Delta and United, thinking about *core values*, *core ideas* and the whole *core thing*.

Only a couple of weeks ago, David Wilhelm, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, used the magic word on "Meet the Press" to define Bill Clinton's plan as including "the core idea that we need to improve the economic chances of hard-working, middle-income families."

The week before that, Senator Edward M. Kennedy showed how he could get with the program: "I think that all of us understand that one of the fundamental *core values* of our society is voluntary service."

Secretary of Education Richard Riley was confronted by the Hillaryese vocabulary as well, when he hosted a satellite town meeting. (A meeting in a satellite town, or suburb? No, a town meeting via satellite.) During the program, an educator said, "The *core idea* is that the workplace becomes a learning environment for young people."

The *core thing*, as against the *vision thing* from a previous administration, is directed inward. "Cohorts are generations of people with the same birth years and core

values," wrote Natalie Perkins in Advertising Age. Philip Galley, a columnist for The St. Petersburg Times (must be Florida; the paper in Russia is the Sanki-Peterburgskiy Vedomosti) found "continuing signs that [Clinton] is what his critics have long said he was: a politician with squishy *core values*."

To a previous generation, *core* — from the very middle of Middle English — was the acronym for the Congress of Racial Equality. To tomorrow's generation, a *core dump* is a copy of the data stored in the *core memory* of a computer, usually transferred to an external disk.

In a sense, the current generation of boomers is participating in a cohort-wide *core dump*, downloading the word *core* as an attributive noun on all our heads. That may fall short of the meaning of life, but it gives us a leg up on the meaning of the politics of meaning.

An aging General Douglas MacArthur, bidding farewell to the corps of cadets at his beloved West Point, presaged this plunge into the politics of meaning with his immortal closing line: "Today marks my final roll call with you. But I want you to know that when I cross the river, my last conscious thoughts will be of the *core*, and the *core*, and the *core*." (That's how it sounded, anyway.)

This is the only place in the whole global media where subtle, sensitive souls can find explanations of poetic allusions in current handball political discourse.

Members of the Poetic Allusion Watch (PAW), however, have endured a dismaying year. Politicians using poetry are stooping to identify their allusions as they make them, taking out the fun and insulting the electorate.

Representative Henry Hyde, Republican of Illinois, the thinking man's right-winger, was taking a pop at the special prosecutor in the Iran-contra case, whose prosecutions were blocked by President Bush's 11th-hour pardons.

"Lawrence Walsh's term has now gone on for more than six years and nearly 40 million taxpayer dollars have been spent," said the white-manned solon. "Like Tennyson's brook, it runs on and on and on."

This was no allusion; it was a

direct citation of "The Brook's Song," by Alfred, Lord Tennyson, a verse of which goes:

*I chatter, chatter, as I flow  
To join the brimming river,  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on for ever.*

No fun in that; too cut and dried. However, above a New York Times editorial hailing President Clinton's speech commemorating Earth Day (and a few of us hawks are tooting Mars Day), there appeared this headline: "A Greener, Cleaner President."

"Do you still solicit contributions to PAW?" asked Donald Marks of New York. "I enclose an example, perhaps by a 'group journalist' with a yearning to send a message."

The allusion, he grudgingly told me, was to Rudyard Kipling's "Mandalay," a poem by the writer beloved by Tories for his stiff-upper-lip, white-man's-burden support of the British Empire: "I've a neater, sweeter garden in a cleaner, greener land."

I called the editorial department of the Times, which is indeed peopled by groups — journalists who preserve their anonymity to speak for the institution as a whole — and reached Robert Semple, who was hanging around late that day.

"Allusion to Kipling?" he responded. "Us! This is The New York Times. We do Yeats." Without revealing the author of the headline or the editorial, he flatly denied any allusion at all. The writer, whoever it may have been — and Semple is big on the environment — merely liked the rhyme of *greener and cleaner*. No, he didn't get Kipling backward, inverting the word order — that was just the way the pair of words tumbled out. Great poetic minds don't think exactly alike.

What a pity. Ever since being disappointed at the paucity of PAW, I'm a flecter, better writer with a leaner, meaner mind. We'll come back to this study when Semple's care can be heard in the deep heart's core.

New York Times Service

**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**  
Appears on Page 4

## WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Region	Today	Low	High	Temp	Wind	W
Algeria	20/11	10/5	20/23	15/20	10/15	10/15
Amsterdam	23/12	10/5	24/25	13/16	10/15	10/15
Ankara	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Antwerp	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Bangkok	21/28	23/23	29/28	24/28	10/15	10/15
Beijing	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Berlin	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Bombay	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Buenos Aires	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Calcutta	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Cardiff	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Chengde	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Chongqing	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Colombo	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Copenhagen	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Dallas	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Dhaka	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Dublin	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Edinburgh	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Frankfurt	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Geneva	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Hankou	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Hanoi	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Hong Kong	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
London	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Los Angeles	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Lyons	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Madrid	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Manchester	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Moscow	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Mumbai	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Nairobi	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Osaka	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Paris	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Perth	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Port of Spain	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
San Francisco	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Singapore	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Sydney	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Taipei	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Tokyo	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Washington	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15
Wellington	20/11	10/5	23/23	10/10	10/15	10/15

## CROSSWORD

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**ACROSS**

- 1 Founder of Dogpatch
- 4 A Wimbledon Champ 1976
- 10 Noun of silents
- 14 Peerless person
- 15 Coarse, stiff hairs
- 16 Destroy
- 17 Serenity
- 19 Norwegian river
- 20 Rent
- 21 Mills or Socks
- 22 Mild expletive
- 23 Flavoring for ouzo
- 24 Mister, m
- 25 Convincing
- 26 Removed
- 28 Donated
- 34 Get ready for an exam
- 37 Perfidious
- 38 Lyric poem
- 39 Was sick

**DOWN**

- 3 Sec. of Transportation
- 4 Foretell
- 5 Sign of triumph
- 6 Sign of triumph
- 7 Human, for one
- 8 Cut mofers
- 9 TV offering
- 11 NASA's milieu
- 12 Travel coins
- 13 Memorabilia
- 14 Actor
- 15 Actor
- 16 Peruvian of yore
- 17 Thin grooves
- 18 Memorabilia
- 19 Actor
- 20 Actor
- 21 Church V.L.P.
- 22 Act
- 23 Departs
- 24 Every one
- 25 Nuclear particle
- 26 Unit of medicine
- 27 Problem on shores
- 28 Colong, e.g.
- 29 Special baseball game in July
- 30 With a, once
- 31 Epiphany list
- 32 Part of a trio
- 33 Yield
- 34 Hwy.

**Solution to Puzzle of June 4**

SCRAM AIMS PACT  
 TRAM GAT RIDE  
 RIGID GIBBER  
 TIT TO AFFIRM  
 SOD AVER BREKS  
 SKY SAGAS  
 PIERCE DEIL SEEK  
 ARTISTE DEFENSE  
 MAGE ALAB RUSTY  
 NETSLS MOOR  
 DENZEL SMIT HOP  
 AVAILS AITS OVA  
 ZETA PSYCHIATER  
 BRAT IYER EXERT  
 STILO NERD RELAY

## THE FIRST YEAR: A Retirement Journal

By John Mosedale, 244 pages, \$22. Crown Publishers.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

LATE in "The First Year: A Retirement Journal," John Mosedale recalls a story that Harry Reasoner, his colleague at CBS News, once told him about a man who lived on an island in the South Pacific.

Mosedale writes: "Life was effortless. Each day the sun rose in splendor. One morning the man emerged from his hut, looked at the rising sun and said, 'Another perfect goddamned day' and 'sho himself.'"

Here in metaphor is what makes the prospect of retirement seem

frightening, the possibility that sunny days of leisure would cease to be a pleasure without the storm clouds of steady employment for contrast.

Mosedale touches lightly upon several other worries in this cheerful record of what it was like to live with the "sudden silence after the roar of work," concerns lack of enough money, boredom, loss of self-esteem, loneliness and, of course, the looming fact of death, which to the retired person must come to seem the next major step in life.

Undaunted by these anxieties, Mosedale made up his mind to retire from his job as a writer on the CBS Evening News shortly after he turned 65, despite still being healthy and full of energy.

He had a decent pension and health-insurance plan, not to mention a wife, Betty, who still earned an income teaching children with

learning disabilities, and, in any case, managed the family finances.

With relish he looked forward to doing all the things he loved to do in his spare time, as well as all the things he had promised himself he would do when he had infinite time: organizing the incredible accumulation of books in his New York apartment, rereading the complete works of Shakespeare yet again, attending more operas, plays and concerts, taking longer walks around Manhattan, spending full summers in his vacation cabin on an island in a Minnesota lake and thinking some more about the novel he had always been planning.

So on Thursday, Jan. 31, 1991, he spent his final day in the crunch of breaking news, and on Friday, Feb. 1, he began to write this journal.

By the time the June entries roll around, you have come to believe

that Mosedale is simply blessed with a happy 35-year marriage and four thriving grown-up children.

He seems to enjoy everything hugely, from searching for Diet Dr Pepper in the neighborhood stores to working the new computers in the main branch of the Public Library.

But as he reflects deeper on his past, you begin to see a darker side to his life. There was a stretch in the navy during World War II when he saw men die of disease and of wounds suffered in the Pacific campaign. He thinks about this time after Betty hurts herself in a fall at their summer cabin and has to undergo surgery on a damaged retina.

There was a bout with alcoholism that ended 20 years earlier. He nearly died when he suffered a seizure from sudden withdrawal. He says: "I think much less about death as I

approach it than I did when I was a young man. I don't avoid the thought. I am just not interested."

As for the passage of time: He finds it so mysterious that he is moved to ask, "Am I less busy doing nothing as we always do on the island than I am, retired, doing nothing in New York?" He decides to keep track of his idleness by accounting for his daily activities, and finds that "in a time of doing nothing, it was hard to find time to do this."

Still, it is the little events of the time that make this journal alternately wondrous and mundane: going out to a movie on a midweek afternoon and feeling as if he were playing hooky; sitting on the grass in Central Park for a free Pavlovian concert and wishing it would continue despite a heavy rain; driving at leisure out to his island cabin in Minnesota and eating unhealthily rich breakfasts each morning on the way; browsing through old newspapers and letters that his mother saved for him and remembering how it was and what he was like way back then.

One day in November: "As I wandered through the living room this afternoon, the sunshine suddenly brightened, and I looked out the window into a shower of yellow leaves. I had never seen this before.

We live on the sixth floor, higher than any tree on our block."

"Yellow leaves rose like a geyser and then showered down, fluttering and graceful, a lovely trick of the wind as it pushed through the valley of our street and picked up fallen leaves."

"I owe the vision to my retirement. I would not have seen anything like that in the CBS newsroom. I see New York differently now that I am retired."

So Mosedale arrives at the end of his first retirement year with a greater sense of the richness of his life. Of course, you could argue that he cheated. Instead of retiring he took the job of writing this journal. That, after all, may be where the best one went.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

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